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COMMITTEE PRINT

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE

REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

TO THE

68TH CONFERENCE OF THE
INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

HELD IN

HAVANA, CUBA

SEPTEMBER 13–24, 1981

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations

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U.S. DELEGATION

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	GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.
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U.S. Representatives on the Interparliamentary Union Council:

Senator Robert T. Stafford, Vermont
Representative Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois

U.S. Member of the Interparliamentary Union Executive Committee:

Senator Robert T. Stafford, Vermont

Members, Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments:

William F. Hildenbrand, *Secretary of U.S. Senate, Executive Secretary, U.S. Group*
Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr., *Clerk of the House of Representatives, Administrative Secretary, U.S. Group*
William A. Ridgely, *Consultant to the Secretary of the Senate*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the Senate,
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276, as amended, I submit a report to Congress of the members of the U.S. delegation to the 68th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in Havana, Cuba, from September 13 to 24, 1981.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STAFFORD,
President, United States Group of the Interparliamentary Union.

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SUMMARY

The 68th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held in Havana, Cuba, between September 13 and 24, 1981. Attending were members of Parliament from 88 countries as well as observers from ten international organizations (see Annex A). A total of 916 delegates, including 590 Members of Parliament, participated.

The established agenda for the Havana meeting included arms control and disarmament, parliaments and human rights, energy, and decolonization. Supplementary items included the Israeli attack on Iraq, and the human rights situation in El Salvador, Chile, and Uruguay. The Spring meeting in Manila had debated and voted on draft resolutions for the established agenda items. The Conference adopted a total of nine resolutions (see Annex C).

The U.S. Group submitted amendments to the four draft resolutions adopted at the spring meeting. In addition, it presented amendments to the supplementary resolutions on El Salvador and the Israeli attack on Iraq. Members of the U.S. delegation spoke formally on three occasions during the plenary debate, and participated in the drafting sessions of all four committees, although the paucity of delegates attending made full participation in all sessions impossible. In addition, U.S. delegates took part in the proceedings of the Interparliamentary Council and Executive Committee.

Dr. Fidel Castro opened the conference with a blistering attack on the United States—unprecedented in intemperateness in the recent history of the IPU. Allied and third world nations alike listened carefully to the U.S. response to this attack and indeed paid close attention to U.S. comments and actions throughout the conference. Impressions of the U.S. performance during the conference could have a long-lasting impact on policies and preceptions not only on the delegates who were present but also on their home governments.

The U.S. delegation was particularly active in the following ways:

1. *Rebutting Castro opening address*: Senator Robert Stafford directly and immediately responded, in a plenary session, to charges contained in Castro's opening ceremony statement. Senator Stafford's statement characterized Castro's address as an "outrageous lecture," a "diatribe," and "without factual basis," and went on to describe positive actions the U.S. had taken to help combat the Cuban dengue fever epidemic and receive Cubans forced to leave from the port of Mariel.

Senator Stafford's speech was extremely well received, and many delegates, most notably from non-aligned countries, went out of their way to praise the dignified tone of his response and express their embarrassment at the Castro misuse of the IPU conference, U.S. participation, in this manner, very likely gained much support for the

U.S. from non-aligned countries and should encourage further questioning of the role that Castro is playing in the non-aligned movement.

2. *Rebutting other criticism of and affirming U.S. principles and policies:* Senator Stafford, Representative Crockett and Delegate Won Pat were present during debate criticising U.S. policies in several areas. Senator Stafford confronted a barrage of Eastern bloc and Soviet propaganda on the neutron bomb and Brezhnev's arms control proposals, such as the moratorium in Europe. He was able to counter allegations on these issues and on Mideast issues as well. Moreover, he was able to challenge the Soviet Union and its friends to bring about peace in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Similarly U.S. delegates Crockett and Won Pat enunciated U.S. principles, accomplishments and policies on human rights and energy.

3. *Eliminating references in resolutions prejudiced against the U.S.:* Through action by U.S. delegates Representatives Derwinski and Danielson, many references critical of U.S. policies were eliminated from draft resolutions. For example, an original draft resolution contained criticism of U.S. military assistance to the Duarte government in El Salvador. Drafting committee efforts by Representative Danielson were instrumental in deleting these references and preventing one-sided criticism of the Duarte government alone for human rights violations in El Salvador.

Similarly, efforts by Representative Derwinski prevented one-sided criticism of the U.S. decision to develop and deploy enhanced radiation weapons ("neutron bombs"). Despite concerted efforts by U.S.S.R., Eastern bloc and Cuban delegations, no reference to "neutron bombs" appears in any final documents of the conference.

U.S. DELEGATION

The U.S. delegation that attended the fall meeting in Havana, Cuba, was composed of Senator Robert T. Stafford, Representatives Edward J. Derwinski, George E. Danielson, and George W. Crockett, Jr., and Delegate Antonio Borja Won Pat. Senator Stafford, President of the U.S. Group, also served as Senate Chairman, and Representative Derwinski served as House Vice-Chairman. Both represented the U.S. delegation on the Interparliamentary Council. Senator Stafford, Representative Crockett and Delegate Won Pat attended during the first half of the fall meeting; Representatives Derwinski and Danielson, during the second, when Mr. Derwinski also acted as head of the delegation. Senator Stafford attended sessions of the IPU Executive Committee during the first week; Representative Derwinski represented the U.S. at the Executive Committee sessions the second week.

Meetings of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments, held simultaneously with the fall meeting, were attended by William A. Ridgely, and Ellen P. Rayner, Administrative Assistant to the Clerk of the House.

Staff support for the delegation was provided by Vance Hyndman, Ronald R. Nelson, Gail Martin, Diane Stoner, Ann Bolton, and Ernest Grigg, Department of State Advisor. Lt. Col. Pedro Rivera, M.D., USAF accompanied the delegation.

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BACKGROUND

The IPU is the oldest and most broadly representative interparliamentary association in the world. It dates its existence from 1889; its official membership now includes 99 national groups.

Outstanding achievements of the IPU in the past have included the following: It was key in promoting international arbitration and initiated the creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice; it has had an important role in European integration; and it began discussion on security and cooperation in Europe and facilitated the Helsinki Agreement on European Cooperation and Security. Special IPU investigations have been conducted on the human rights situation in certain countries, and particular attention has been given to the situation concerning parliamentarians. The IPU has also served as a forum for debate and resolution on strategic and conventional arms issues, on the Mideast conflict, on international terrorism, and on southern Africa.

In addition, the IPU provides modest technical assistance and facilitates informational exchange to improve parliamentary institutions throughout the world. Six leaders in the IPU, including the two cofounders, have been awarded Nobel Peace Prizes.

The purpose of the IPU, according to its statutes, is to promote personal contacts between members of all parliaments and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective states in the firm establishment and development of representative institutions and in the advancement of the work of international peace and cooperation, particularly by supporting the objectives of the United Nations. It pursues these objectives by convening regular meetings each spring and fall, usually in the capital of one of the member nations. Other special sessions are also occasionally convened for deliberation on issues of special regional or topical concern.

Through these various sessions, the Union brings together parliamentarians representing different ideologies and countries for the objective study of political, economic, social, juridical, and cultural problems of international significance.

The spring meeting is primarily devoted to the work of the five standing study committees, currently constituted as follows: (1) Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament; (2) Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions; (3) Economic and Social Committee; (4) Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Environmental Committee; and (5) Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions. The study committees, on which each national group is represented by one member and one substitute, prepare draft resolutions which are submitted to the fall Conference.

The fall Conference meets in plenary session for debate on issues presented by the study committees and occasionally on supplementary items presented according to the IPU statutes. At the fall Conference, study committees are reconvened for several sessions to reconsider resolutions and any amendments and to make final recommendations for adoption by the fall Conference. These then become the official IPU positions for the year.

The IPU Council meets during both the spring and fall sessions, to determine and guide activities of the Union and control implementation. The Council can also give special consideration to supplementary issues raised by its members. Each national group is represented on the Council by two delegates.

The IPU Executive Committee consists of 10 members. In addition, the president of the Council serves as president and ex officio member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee usually meets before and after each spring and fall session acting primarily as a steering committee and overseeing the work of the IPU Secretary General and his Secretariat staff.

The U.S. Congress participates in the IPU and sends delegations to meetings and conferences in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 276, as amended by Public Law 95–45. In accordance with these provisions, delegations are appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS

Opening Ceremony

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference opened at 10 a.m. in the Palace of Conventions in Havana, Cuba, on Tuesday, September 15, 1981. Dr. Raul Roa, acting President of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, welcomed the IPU representatives. Dr. Roa outlined the history of the parliament in Cuba, and noted that the Cuban people followed closely the work of the IPU, whose delegates he warmly welcomed. Dr. Rafael Caldera (Venezuela), President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council officially opened the conference. He stressed the Union's role of finding harmony among parliaments, although some did not meet the traditional ideas of its British and French creators. Dr. Caldera considered that parliaments were above all the repositories of human rights. He outlined the three important themes of the conference—disarmament, human rights, and the eradication of colonialism. Mr. Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the United Nation's Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, read a message from Dr. Waldheim noting the similarity of the goals of the IPU and the U.N. and highlighting the important role that parliaments could play in bringing about a more stable world economy.

Dr. Fidel Castro, President of the Council of State and Commander in Chief of Cuba, delivered the principal address, which lasted approximately two hours. A summary follows:

Dr. Castro observed that there could be no lasting peace as long as economic and social injustice divided the developed and underdeveloped countries. The United States had recently aggravated the world crisis by raising interest rates, which only further demonstrated the dangerous impact that dying capitalism had on the underdeveloped countries. He anticipated that the inequities between the two world systems would grow greater in such vital aspects as population, agricultural production, deforestation, and education. By the year 2000, 80 percent of the population would live in underdeveloped countries, where hunger would become endemic, education decline, and resources suffer exploitation.

He went on to allege that the new U.S. Government had cut its aid to the underdeveloped nations; it blocked arms control negotiations; and it intended to deploy the neutron bomb and more missiles in Europe. He excoriated U.S. support for Israel and South Africa, and U.S. machinations in China, Afghanistan, the Arab world, and El Salvador.

After lambasting Great Britain for its brutality in Ireland, Castro turned to U.S. influence in Latin America and its hostility to Cuba. The United States, he said, was falsely accusing Cuba for its alleged role in fomenting revolution in Nicaragua and El Salvador, where the

United States had attempted to preserve imperialist puppets. The United States had stepped up its blockade of Cuba, intensified espionage, and directed the CIA to assassinate leaders and engage in biological warfare against Cuba. Using its stockpile of biological weapons, the United States had in the last three years spread swine fever, tobacco blue mold, sugar cane rust, hemorrhagic dengue and hemorrhagic conjunctivitis.

"The U.S. system is not facist, but I am deeply convinced that the group which constitutes the main core of the current U.S. Administration is facist; * * *" He was convinced that world opinion and the U.S. people would soon rid the Government of the United States of these fascists.

Mankind is threatened with extinction, but we cannot afford to be pessimistic. "We will save peace if its enemies know that we are prepared to die for it rather than yield to blackmail and fear!" "Mankind should last, and if we are determined, conscious, and brave, it will last."

Plenary Debate and Committee Activity

During the first week of the conference there were 11 plenary sessions. After the election of Dr. Roa as President of the Conference, the delegates spent the first four sessions debating four issues: the general world situation and work of the IPU; disarmament; Israeli behavior in the occupied Arab territories and in Lebanon; and the Israeli attack on Iraq. Many speakers used the plenary sessions as an opportunity to respond to Dr. Castro's opening statement. Several sharply attacked Castro for using a forum such as IPU for such a blatant attack on another country. Senator Stafford declared that violent rhetoric would destroy the IPU (see Annex B). He wondered whether the organization was not becoming a propaganda forum for those who disregarded the truth and decency found in genuine parliamentary traditions. Castro had violated the spirit of the IPU, Senator Stafford reiterated, and that would not be forgotten. The Senator stressed that the United States had provided assistance to Cuba during the dengue fever epidemic, and had not used biological weapons. It had also borne the brunt of absorbing those thousands of persons, many unfit, whom Cuba had summarily expelled.

Turning to the issues the IPU conference had properly before it, Senator Stafford pointed out that disarmament was only a means to the more important objective of securing world peace, which the Soviet Union thwarted by its invasion of Afghanistan and encouragement of aggression elsewhere. In advocating a moritorium in Europe, the U.S.S.R. conveniently ignored the imbalance it had created by deploying the SS–20 missiles and Backfire bombers. Senator Stafford pointed to the many arms control efforts underway in recent years that had received U.S. support and that indicate that arms control has been a primary objective of Americans for years. However, in looking ahead to the future of arms discussions, Senator Stafford warned that such discussions cannot survive in a world of aggravated tension. He urged peaceful solutions to problems and particularly drew attention to proposals already presented for solving the Afghanistan and Kampuchean problems.

Turning to the Mideast, Senator Stafford reminded delegates of the accomplishments that have been made, that despite criticism, there is a Mideast treaty, Israel has withdrawn from some occupied territory and the promise continues for productive efforts on autonomy talks.

Other delegates took issue with statements made in Castro's opening address and criticized Cuban adventurism. In private, many delegates expressed their profound shock at Castro's harrangue. The Eastern Bloc and some Third World nations concurred with Castro's comments.

The fifth plenary session addressed human rights, particularly the role of parliaments in guaranteeing them. Representative Crockett spoke for the United States on the issue (see Annex B). He emphasized the United States' long tradition for promoting and protecting human rights and categorically opposed the use of terror or of any form of torture to restrict the right of the individual to express his views, to worship, or to move freely about the country. He condemned apartheid and all forms of repression that prevented equal treatment and respect under the law. The United States, Representative Crockett stated, could not respect countries that forced migrations of large numbers of their peoples because of religious or political persecution.

Delegates from Eastern Bloc states generally emphasized that their institutions were directly responsible to the people, although they avoided specifics, especially election details. North Korea launched a vicious verbal attack on its neighbor to the South, which the Republic of Korea protested. Eventually the President suspended the North Koreans right to speak.

The seventh and eighth plenary sessions focused on the energy question. The third world nations repeatedly referred to their plight, which the high oil prices had caused or aggravated. The Eastern Bloc made references to capitalist exploitation.

Delegate Won Pat, speaking for the United States, observed that there was reason for optimism regarding solutions to the energy problem. (See Annex B.) A sound national policy was the best step, but international cooperation had a part to play as well, and he pointed to the Nairobi conference as an example of such cooperation. The United States intended to increase its funding for energy-related projects, he stressed. He pointed to incentives to private industry to conserve and develop energy. The United States, he admitted, had also to get its energy-house fully in order.

The ninth plenary session brought heated debate on the Middle East in general, as the two resolutions on Israel lay before the Conference. Most Arab states assailed Israel, which prompted that nation's delegate to assign blame to Arab intransigence against Israel. Iranian and Iraqi delegates used the occasion to abuse one another regarding the war between their two nations.

The tenth plenary session focused on vestiges of colonialism. Most nations pilloried South Africa for its policy of apartheid. The SWAPO representative delivered an impassioned speech about the sufferings of the Namibian people. A Canadian delegate roundly attacked the U.S.S.R. for its imperialism.

The eleventh plenary session was among the stormiest. At issue was whether more items, including one concerning Afghanistan, could be

added to the agenda. After extended procedural wrangling, Eastern bloc and Third World votes narrowly defeated the effort to add Afghanistan to the agenda. It should be pointed out that many Western delegates, including those from the United States, who witnessed this session were appalled at what they viewed as improper manipulation of the meeting by Raul Roa, the Cuban conference President. Immediately subsequent to the session, a letter of protest, co-signed by several delegates, was sent to the IPU Secretary General on the handling of the proceedings.

Following the plenary debate that occurred during most of the first week, the standing committees of the IPU met to consider the various matters placed before them and worked essentially to finalize resolutions on issues debated that would serve as the final outcome of the Conference.

DISARMAMENT

The Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament met on Saturday, September 19 and Tuesday, September 22 to consider amendments concerning disarmament. Senator Stafford, and Representatives Derwinski and Danielson represented the U.S. delegation at these meetings.

The U.S. delegation succeeded in persuading the Committee to delete from the conference resolution all references to the neutron bomb, the most contentious subject discussed. The Soviet delegates concurred when it became apparent to them that the resolution would likely have included a condemnation of SS–20 missiles. Western delegates succeeded in strengthening the Manila draft by adding language that stressed the role of the Conference on Security and Disarmament in Europe (CSCE). A final paragraph, proposed by Canada, called for a cessation to intimidation caused by maneuvers near another nation's borders—a not too veiled reference to the situation in Poland. The Committee adopted the draft resolution unanimously.

ISRAELI RESOLUTIONS

A drafting committee was appointed by the full political Committee to consider the new resolutions critical of Israel's role in Lebanon and its attack on Iraqi nuclear installations. Representative Derwinski represented the United States delegation in the drafting sessions which were marked by considerable length and sharp controversy. The resolution critical of Israel's role in Lebanon generated the most controversy. After further debate in the full committee, the draft resolution passed 40 to 9 with 8 abstentions.

The resolution of Iraq caused less difficulty, as most delegates followed their nations' votes in the United Nations that criticized the Israeli action. Israel abstained from debate. The resolution passed by acclamation.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical, and Human Rights met on September 22 and 23 to consider amendments to the draft resolution adopted in Manila and the three supplementary amendments on the human rights situation in Chile, El Salvador, and

Uruguay. Representative Danielson represented the United States during the committee's deliberations. The committee first passsed the amended draft resolutions on Chile and Uruguay, but had to refer the question of El Salvador to a drafting committee. Representative Danielson represented the United States in this drafting group, which met for two long sessions on September 22 and 23.

He offered drafting proposals that would have the IPU endorse and promote the reform efforts in El Salvador, such as land reform, and also have the IPU place itself on record against purely military approaches to the problems of that country.

Often, the Canadian, French, and Venezuelan representatives were helpful in deflecting the most strident anti-American amendments by Cuba and the U.S.S.R. The final resolution adopted by the drafting committee, from the United States' standpoint, was a vast improvement. The U.S. delegation could almost have supported it, but passages critical of or ignoring the role of the established government of El Salvador made that not possible.

On the morning of September 23 the Committee received the draft resolution on El Salvador, proposed by the drafting committee, made few amendments to it and then passed the resolution by a vote of 51 to 7, with 3 abstentions. Representative Danielson explained the U.S. negative vote by saying that ignoring the duly elected Government of El Salvador was a grievous error.

During committee consideration of the Manila draft resolution, the United States delegation's two amendments were defeated. Because of Mr. Danielson's being on the El Salvador drafting committee, the United States had no delegate to participate in most of the session. The U.S.S.R. delegation's efforts to eliminate passages that made them uncomfortable generally failed. With few amendments, the Manila draft resolution passed unanimously.

ENERGY CRISIS

Joint meetings on September 21 and 22 of the Economic and Social Committee and Committee on Education, Science, Culture, and Environment considered amendments to the draft resolution on energy adopted in Manila. Representative Danielson, representing the United States delegation, proposed seven amendments, primarily in an effort to tone down draft language on the new international economic order. Only one of these amendments passed.

Essentially, there were few changes to the Manila draft, and the final resolution passed unanimously.

VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM

The Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions conducted its business during two sessions on September 21. Representative Danielson represented the U.S. delegation at these sessions. The United States proposed three amendments to the Manila draft, which were intended to eliminate the most polemical parts and add balance to the resolution. Representative Danielson spoke against efforts to describe Puerto Rico as a colony, but Eastern bloc and Third World votes proved too many. Representative Danielson successfully

argued against a Soviet amendment that severely criticized the United States for its role in Micronesia. The amendment, much to Soviet chagrin, was defeated. The United States voted against the final draft resolution which passed the committee by a vote of 42 to 9 with 5 abstentions.

Following all committee sessions, a final plenary session on September 23 considered, with the full participation of all delegates attending the conference, resolutions adopted in the various committees. The resolutions adopted at this time are included at Annex C. A review of these resolutions would find several provisions inconsistent with U.S. policies and would be unlikely to receive support by members of the U.S. Congress. The U.S. delegation formally voted against the resolution condemning Israeli attacks against Lebanon, the resolution on El Salvador, the resolution on Namibia and South Africa. In addition, in certain cases where resolutions were adopted unanimously, U.S. delegates were prepared to register opposition should a formal vote have been requested.

129TH SESSION OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The Inter-Parliamentary Council, presided over by Mr. Rafael Caldera, President, met on September 14, 16 and 23. Senator Stafford attended on the 14th and 16th, and Representatives Derwinski and Danielson participated on the 23rd. The Council admitted to membership Zimbabwe, Uganda, the Congo, Guyana, and Benin—thereby bringing the IPU's total membership to 99 national groups. During the Council session, Mr. Fechner (German Democratic Republic) and M. I. El Sayed (Sudan) were nominated for election to the Executive Committee. On budget matters, the Council approved the work program and budget for 1982 of 3,181,700 Swiss francs, which marked a 10 percent increase over the 1981 budget. It also proceeded to consider routine business such as future work program and budget, results of other parliamentary conferences such as the Conference on Population and Development held Nairobi, Kenya, in July, 1981.

Of additional interest during the Council sessions was attention given to practical means of improving the working of IPU sessions. Senator Stafford, as a member of the Executive Committee has contributed recommendations and views to efforts to improve the functioning and relevance of the IPU. The IPU Council has now endorsed further effort by a working group tasked to pursue the matter.

The Council also heard a report on cases of human rights violations involving parliamentarians.

The Council adopted resolutions pressing for action on behalf of 80 cases in Bolivia, 2 in Chile, 1 in Indonesia, 6 in Liberia, 1 in Singapore, and 6 in Uruguay.

187TH AND 188TH SESSIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee held two formal sessions in Havana. The 187th session took place on September 13 and the 188th on September 23. A conflict prevented Senator Stafford from attending the 187th session; Representative Derwinski substituted for him at the 188th session. The Executive Committee met informally, however, almost daily during the first week; Senator Stafford attended these sessions.

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The Executive Committee devoted most of its attention to matters on the agenda of the Council in order to present recommendations to that body. It also established the provisional agenda for the 130th Session of the IPU Council, the proposed 1982 work program for study committees and dealt with administrative and financial affairs.

Ten Plus Group

The United States IPU Group hosted the meeting of the so-called Ten Plus Group, an informal caucus of Western democratic delegations usually held prior to each IPU session. Nineteen countries were represented by parliamentary delegates at this meeting which included an all day session September 10 in the Old Senate Chamber in the U.S. Capitol, an evening reception hosted by Vice President Bush at his residence, a luncheon with congressional leadership and a dinner in the Diplomatic Reception Suite of the State Department.

In the working sessions, the delegates from the Ten Plus countries discussed the agenda of the upcoming Havana conference and considered how best to coordinate efforts of western democracy groups during that conference. Drafting positions were presented by several delegates and the merits of certain approaches were debated. Some joint proposals were in fact worked out, for example concerning the disarmament issue, allowing the Ten Plus delegates to approach the Havana meeting on some common ground.

Mr. H. Edwards (Australia) served as chairman of the Ten Plus Group during its Washington session. U.S. IPU Council members Senator Stafford and Representative Derwinski were active during the all day working session. Other members of the U.S. Congress active in IPU or interested in its activities attended the evening reception and dinner.

ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES GENERAL OF PARLIAMENTS

The 1981 Plenary Session of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments convened on September 15, 1981 and adjourned on September 21, 1981 in Havana, Cuba. The meetings were held in the Havana Conference Center and were chaired by Mr. Helge Hjortdal, Secretary General of the Danish Folketing and President of the Association.

The meetings were attended by 45 Secretaries General, or their substitutes, from 37 countries and one international organization. Three members of the Association Secretariat were also present.

Nine new members were elected to membership in the Association as follows:

Stanley Campbell, Secretary General of the Questure of the French Senate, vice Jacques Selvaggi, retired; Raymond Macquelier, Deputy Secretary General of the House of Representatives of Belgium; Athanaios Papanikolau, Secretary General of Parliament of Greece, vice Anastassios Nerantzis, resigned; Ionnais Plagiannis, Director General of Parliament of Greece, vice Panayotis Karvelas, retired; F. A. Narain, Clerk of the National Assembly of Guyana; Maurice B. Henry, Deputy Clerk of the National Assembly of Guyana; Fernando Garrido Falla, Letrado Mayor of the Spanish Cortes, vice Felipe de la Rica Montejo; Abdul Kadir Al Janabi, Secretary General of the National Assembly of Iraq; and Bertram Tittawella, Deputy Secretary General of the Parliament of Sri Lanka.

Countries and the international organization represented at this Session of the Association were: Algeria, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Arab Republic of Egypt, Finland, Democratic Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Shdan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zaire, and the Council of Europe.

The agenda for this session, of which, there were eight meetings, follows:

1. Presentation on the Parliamentary System in Cuba.
2. Topical debate on Disqualification of Candidates and Members of Parliament on Account of Criminal Acts.
3. Questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty Making Power.
4. Report on Procedure for Passing Legislation.
5. Questionnaire on the System of Parliamentary Committees.
6. Report on the Constitutionality of Laws.
7. Questionnaire on the Methods of Deciding Remuneration and Facilities of Members of Parliament.

8. Report on the Method of Voting.
9. New subjects for inquiry and topical debate.
10. Administrative and financial matters.
11. Election of Officers and Executive Committee members.
12. Agenda for the 1982 Spring meeting in Lagos, Nigeria.

A presentation of the parliamentary system of Cuba was made by Jose Aranaburo Garcia, Secretary of the People's Power National Assembly of Cuba.

A topical debate was held on the subject of Disqualification of Candidates and Members of Parliament on Account of Criminal Acts at two meetings. The topic was introduced by Netanel Lorch, Secretary General of the Knesset of Israel. There was considerable interest and debate on this topic and it was clearly demonstrated that there was a wide variety in the practice of dealing with offenses.

The first draft report on the Procedure for Passing Legislation submitted by the rapporteur, John E. Grey (United Kingdom), was considered at the fourth meeting. After an examination by the membership, the rapporteur will prepare a revised draft report for presentation at the Lagos, Nigeria or Rome, Italy meeting of the Association.

The Association also considered at the fourth meeting the second draft questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty Making Power. After an examination of the report, which included text amendments, the rapporteur, Gerard Ploos van Amstel (Netherlands), agreed to distribute a final questionnaire to members for response.

At its fourth meeting, the Association was also presented with the outline of the planned framework of the questionnaire on the topic of the System of Parliamentary Committees. A draft questionnaire will be presented by the rapporteur, Helmut Schnellknecht (Federal Republic of Germany), at the Lagos meeting for consideration.

At its fifth meeting, the Association held an exchange of views on a newsletter entitled Constitutional Developments in Italy which had been prepared by Carlo Morosetti (Italy) for printing in the Association journal "Constitutional and Parliamentary Information."

After this exchange of views, the Association then turned to consideration of the second draft report on Control of the Constitutionality of Laws as presented by the rapporteur, Rubio Llorente (Spain), which was, after minor amendments, adopted by the Association for publication.

The new questionnaire on the Methods of Deciding the Remuneration and Facilities of Members of Parliament was presented to the Association by the rapporteur, James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana), at its sixth meeting. After review and substantial alteration of the structure of the questionnaire, the rapporteur was instructed to prepare a new draft for consideration at the Lagos meeting.

At the seventh meeting, a new report on the Methods of Voting was presented by the rapporteur, Kenneth Bradshaw (United Kingdom), for consideration. Following the discussion on this topic, the rapporteur advised that a second draft report will be prepared which will take into consideration the revisions and expansion of the report as discussed together with information from two additional responses received in Havana. This revised draft report will be presented at the Lagos or Rome meeting.

The Association, at its eighth meeting, decided to hold a topical debate on the subject of Access to Parliamentary Records and Documents which will be introduced by the rapporteur, Helge Hjortdal (Denmark), at the Lagos meeting.

Also, the subject of the Role of the Secretary General in the Administration of Parliament will be a topic of debate at the Lagos or Rome meeting of the Association. This item will be introduced by the rapporteur, Marcel Pelletier (Canada). Administrative and financial matters were also approved by the Association at its eighth meeting.

The election of Officers and three members of the Executive Committee was held at the eighth meeting of the Association with the following results:

President: Netanel Lorch (Israel). First Vice President: Wolter Koops (Netherlands). Second Vice President: El Hadj Hayatou (Cameroon). Executive Committee: Paul Borgniet (France); Eiler Hultin (Finland); Antonio M. de Guzman (Philippines).

Finally, the Association appointed Rubio Llorente (Spain) an Honorary Member in recognition of his substantial contribution to the work of the organization.

The outgoing President, Helge Hjortdal (Denmark), was given a standing ovation for his leadership and dedication to the Association during his three year tenure as its President.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Countries Participating at the 68th Conference

Algeria
Australia*
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium*
Benin
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Comoros
Congo
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia*
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Yemen
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Finland
France
German Democratic Republic*
Germany (Federal Republic)
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Islamic Republic of Iran
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Philippines*
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka*
Sudan*
Sweden*
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

*Executive Committee.

Uganda
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Republic of Cameroon*
United States of America*
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen Arab Republic
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Observers:

United Nations
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
Council of Europe and its Parliamentary Assembly
League of Arab States
Latin American Parliament
Asian and Pacific Parliamentarians' Union
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union
Palestine National Council

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*Executive Committee—Continued

ANNEX B

Statements By Members of the U.S. Delegation

Statement By Senator Robert T. Stafford, September 16, 1981

Mr. President, fellow delegates: The purpose of the IPU is to foster mutual understanding and to seek, by means of dialogue, to attain the common objective of world peace. Dialogue and debate are really the only ways for this organization to survive—dictatorial and violent rhetoric, repetition of time-worn slogans will, I fear, lead the Union to sterile encounters and ultimate ruin.

My delegation came to this meeting in Havana, despite certain controversy in our own country, with the clear intention of being constructive. We are still of this mind. However, I can only state that as a member of U.S. delegations to the IPU during the past 10 years and having attended at least 20 opening conference sessions, yesterday's outrageous "lecture" causes me to wonder whether this organization is not being transformed into a propaganda forum for individuals who do not share the same regard for truth and decency as those truly experienced in genuine parliamentary traditions.

In every opening ceremony I can recall, the head of state of the host government has welcomed the conference membership and has wished us well in our deliberations. None has ever used the position of host to further personal ambition and attack a guest state or group of states with distortions and lies.

The U.S. delegation was astounded yesterday to find ourselves—in a supposedly opening ceremony—under the most severe attack ever mounted in our memory of the IPU. Even though Mr. Castro stated he intended to criticize the policies of an administration and not of a people, it is very difficult for us to treat his polemic in that vein. His remarks went far beyond credibility and decency for us not to take them personally as citizens of the United States.

The attack violated the spirit of the IPU. It was without factual basis. It was an insult to the United States and its delegation to this conference. We deeply resent the attack and will not forget it.

I will not dwell on the many absurd assertions of yesterday's diatribe. Let me simply conclude this portion of my statement by saying that far from using biological weapons against Cuba, the United States, through the Pan American Health Organization has actually been sending a chemical, "abate," to Cuba to help combat the dengue fever epidemic—a humanitarian act of which I suspect the Cuban people are largely unaware. Similarly the Castro government, recently from a port not very far from this site, threw off its undesirables, its

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convicts and its mentally incapacitated, along with those who wanted to go, and forced a tremendous social and humanitarian burden on the United States which, frankly, has required difficult efforts in my country to handle.

But really, I say fellow delegates, we are here today to discuss more than vicious rhetoric.

We are to discuss today what we, as parliamentarians, can do to uphold and promote the objectives of disarmament. Yet this concern cannot allow us to forget that disarmament is not really an end in itself. Disarmament can only be a means to a more important objective—that of promoting world peace and security. Let us not forget that our real objective, as responsible parliamentarians in a dangerous world, is to seek, promote and use every appropriate means available—short of armed force or other forms of coercion—to create and sustain a world as secure and peaceful as possible so that civilizations can survive, cultures can flourish, nations can progress and individual humans can enrich themselves and live long lives free from threats of catastrophic war.

Arms control and disarmament, if properly implemented, lead us in that direction.

Sometimes, I fear there are those among us in certain capitals of the world who overlook the ultimate aim we should strive for—peace and security and a world free from the threat of nuclear holocaust. Debates on disarmament have had a lack of orientation and worse have been used by some as a propaganda tool aimed at deflecting attention from real and ongoing uses of arms in conflict—from persistent aggression and subversion which are clear and active threats to world peace and security.

In this regard, it is difficult for many of us in my country and elsewhere to take very seriously the commitment of the Soviet Union to promote world peace and security when its forces continue to occupy the formerly independent, non-aligned country of Afghanistan, in complete disregard of world opinion. We further doubt Soviet sincerity when we consider its bankrolling of armed aggression of other states elsewhere in the world.

On this point, I should like to echo the comments expressed earlier by the Canadian, Australian, United Kingdom and Federal Republic of Germany delegates concerning the decision of the steering committee regarding the amendment proposed by Western groups reiterating the call of the IPU concerning Afghanistan. In my view, the decision in effect suppresses a free vote on an issue important to many in this hall. Certainly it is relevant to the discussion of arms control and disarmament. I hope this decision which tends to undermine the parliamentary process will be reversed.

The aggression in Afghanistan jeopardizes peace and security. Americans abhor this aggression, they abhor subversion. In this hemisphere, we live uncomfortably with attempts by Cuba and the Soviet Union to upset elected governments and try to make resort to arms the only available option for nations wanting benefits for their peoples.

Given the use of force in international relations today, we are increasingly aware of the need to work to prevent conflict. Arms control

and disarmament proposals offer a partial guide to achieve this goal and would contribute mightily to reducing tensions in the world. The United States looks forward to progress in the various negotiations.

However, let us not be misguided in our pursuit of arms reductions. Arms reductions effected by one side alone hardly provide for the security we would hope to achieve.

We have heard about the so-called U.S. attempts at gaining military superiority. However, there was little recognition that, in the past few years, the Soviet Union has taken distinct military advantages. While reference has been made about U.S. moves, none was made of Soviet activity in Europe. The Soviet Union has deployed a whole new generation of nuclear weapon systems, particularly the SS–20 missiles that threaten all of Europe with nuclear devastation. Soviet advance in this area has been steady, comprehensive and in no sense a reaction to NATO's defense program which, frankly, has hardly matched the velocity of the Soviet momentum. Add to the SS–20 missiles, the long range Backfire bombers and an array of other Soviet nuclear missiles and nuclear capable aircraft, all of which are already deployed, and it is no wonder that Party Secretary General Brezhnev calls for moratorium in Europe—the Soviet Union wants moratorium because it wants to preserve its own advantages in nuclear superiority.

Similarly, the Soviet Union propagandizes loudly about the so-called "neutron bomb" precisely because this weapon poses the possibility of countering advantages which the Soviet Union has already developed and deployed in ground forces, particularly tank capability, in Europe.

It is not some new found altruistic or humanitarian vision that motivates the intensity of the Soviet campaign. In fact, the Soviet Union itself has the ability to deploy neutron weapons.

Weapons development and deployment is not taken lightly in the United States. In fact, we have had extreme debate in our own Congress on whether to and how to develop numerous systems. We have controls which we proudly show the world and public scrutiny of arms control implications of all new developments. I suspect the weapons procurement decisions in the Soviet Union are much less subject to public scrutiny and control. I strongly suspect Soviet citizens have little or no control over the future of Soviet arms development—which proceed at tremendous speed.

Arms control has been a primary policy objective of Americans for years. We have tried for strategic controls, theater controls, testing controls, and conventional arms controls. Agreements have been consummated, and we all live in the world today with many more reins placed on the means of destruction. There are in fact proposals—such as the one before the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe—that look toward disarmament and which the Soviet Union has opposed. We must move ahead.

This very month, Secretary Haig will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to start their discussions on, among other things, theater nuclear forces. By the end of this year, productive exchanges between American and Soviet officials could occur.

These arms control discussions cannot survive in a world of aggravated tension. World leaders and parliamentarian must work

to create a climate conducive to disarmament. We have to proceed to obtain peaceful solutions to problems. The European Community has proposals for solving the Afghanistan problem. The United Nations and Southeast Asian nations have concrete recommendations for solving the Kampuchean problem.

On the Mideast, an extremely volatile area with tremendous implications for world peace, the United States has attempted in the past, and still is striving to bring peace to that area by encouraging reasoned discussion of issues and productive, step-by-step negotiation. The Camp David accords still offer, we believe, the most fruitful prospect for bringing peace to the Middle East. After all, and despite criticism, there is a peace treaty, Israel has withdrawn from some occupied territory and promise continues for productive efforts on autonomy talks.

Moreover, colleagues, the United States helped facilitate a ceasefire in Lebanon—only the most recent example of the efforts of many lands to restore peace to that strife-torn country. To seek to impugn our motivation is ridiculous and not worthy of further comment. Suffice it to say that, Mr. President and colleagues, the United States will seek every opportunity to promote harmony among the great peoples of the Middle East.

In conclusion, there are ideas, and countries willing to press them, that can promote a more secure and peaceful world. However, implementation of these ideas will require more than unproductive rhetoric—we have to explore, debate and negotiate rationally and honestly. The risk of catastrophe is far too great for us to deal any other way.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., SEPTEMBER 17, 1981

Mr. President: It is especially fitting that this assembly should focus its attention on the question of human rights. As legislators in our respective countries we have a particular responsibility for protecting the fundamental rights of our citizens. As delegates to the IPU we have a duty to foster these rights throughout the world and to speak out against violations wherever they occur in an effort to see that *all* nations abide by the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations.

The United States has a long tradition in promoting and protecting human rights. Our very existence is based on our respect for the individual and his fundamental freedoms as first enunciated in our Declaration of Independence and later embodied in the United States Constitution. Successive administrations have championed the cause of human rights and the United States Congress has been firm in its commitment over the years in promoting the protection of individual rights and freedoms, not only at home but abroad as well. This commitment, furthermore, has a strong legal basis, based not only on our Constitution but on the enactment of numerous laws and resolutions of the Congress which have transcended partisan politics.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the U.S. commitment to human rights at home should also find expression abroad. Because of our con-

cern in protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of our own citizens, it is no wonder that the U.S. Congress and Americans generally should express their abhorrence of the violations of these rights elsewhere in the world, irrespective of the form or the offender. We oppose excesses whether from the right or the left and we are unprepared to accept terror or any other forms of torture aimed at limiting the individual's right to express his views, to worship in the Church of his choice, or to move about freely within or without his own country. We condemn apartheid as anathema to the basic principle of racial justice and to the concept that all men are created equal, just as we condemn all forms of repression aimed at degrading and subjugating the individual or otherwise violating his right to equal treatment and respect under the law. We cannot readily accept the policies of those countries, many of which are represented in this assembly, which result in the forced migration of large numbers of their population because of political or religious persecution and other violations of fundamental freedoms. Such actions we believe clearly flaunt the principles which we, as legislators, are sworn to uphold.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard a number of statements supporting the cause of human rights. Some I believe to be sincere. Others, however, can only be described as self-serving aimed at deflecting discussion from the real human rights problems. While, in my own country there is still much to be done in this field, there has been much progress and I can assure this assembly that the commitment of the U.S. Congress and Government toward fostering human rights in the rest of the world will continue.

STATEMENT OF ANTONIO B. WON PAT, SEPTEMBER 18, 1981

Mr. President: The United States delegation views the possibility of resolving the critical problem of energy for the world with optimism. The Spring Meeting of the IPU produced a document that is by no means perfect but one that has a large measure of good sense. The recently concluded United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in Nairobi similarly produced a valuable report—of course a much more extensive and detailed one. Considering that the Nairobi Conference produced a definite program of action, it may behoove the appropriate committee of this Conference to consider some minor modifications of the draft resolution adopted in Manila in order that our final resolution may take into account the results of Nairobi. Our delegation has proposed some amendments, and no doubt others will do likewise.

I will not go into detail on the results of the Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy but confine myself to some brief remarks on energy in general and United States activities in the energy field.

The energy problem is global in scope and critical in importance to all nations and peoples. There is a great challenge for all of us to create a climate in which energy investment, exploration, and production can flourish. On one hand we must encourage conservation, efficiency and oil substitution and on the other hand aggressively explore new sources of energy.

It is crystal clear that any effective energy policy must begin at home. Each national government has ultimate responsibility for developing an energy program for its people. The government of a nation, after all, has the most intimate knowledge of the potentials and limitations of its economy, and can do most to see that it follows a prudent course of action. This principle applies with equal force to developed and developing countries. Intemperate rhetoric about inequities in the distribution of global wealth, largely a product of geographical and historical circumstances going back for centuries, will do nothing to resolve the energy problems of the world.

What I have said about national responsibility by no means indicates that international cooperation cannot contribute enormously to problems associated with energy. The Nairobi Conference, for example, has produced a program of action that will result in international cooperation in energy research and development; mobilization of financial resources from developed countries, international financial institutions and the private sector to developing countries; and the exchange of information and technical training. One could cite as other examples the United Nations itself and other agencies.

In addition, multilateral institutions and development banks have a major role to play. We believe that these institutions are most effective when they generate investment from the private sector. The World Bank is already playing an active role in that respect, and regional development banks should reexamine their priorities and reassign more of them to energy development.

The United States itself is acutely conscious of the energy needs of developing countries, and will continue to provide bilateral development aid. The United States continues to give high priority to energy, and intends to increase significantly its total level of funding for energy related activities. The U.S. Agency for International Development includes plans to double funding for new and renewable sources of energy.

The United States has several years ago begun to put its own energy program in order—through conservation measures, incentives to the private sector to explore alternative energy sources, and national programs to explore other such alternatives. The knowledge of these efforts will be available to the peoples of the world. It is clear to us that great efforts must be made to overcome our dangerous overreliance on petroleum, and participate in the international efforts to do so on a global basis. In this regard, we consider the Cancun conference to be held next month in Mexico to be highly important, as representatives of developing and developed countries will discuss a full range of global economic issues including energy.

There is much that the United States needs to do to put its own house in order in the field of energy, but we are confident that that will be done. We are also optimistic that the strong beginnings of international cooperation in energy will produce long-term benefits for all nations.

ANNEX C

Adopted Resolutions of the Conference

THE PARTICIPATION OF PARLIAMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AIMED AT ATTAINING THE OBJECTIVES OF DISARMAMENT AND THE URGENT NECESSITY TO ACTIVATE NEGOTIATIONS ON DISARMAMENT QUESTIONS

(Resolution unanimously adopted)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering that peace is the common property of humanity and in the present conditions is also the foremost condition of its existence,

Bearing in mind the deterioration of international relations, and noting that new hotbeds of crisis and conflict between States have emerged in addition to the existing ones, that independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity continue to be infringed upon and that resort to force and threats, military intervention and interference in internal affairs is increasing, as well as violations of the United Nations Charter and international law,

Condemning the use or threat of use of force in relations among States, and reaffirming that dialogue, concertation and negotiation constitute the only acceptable methods of settling differences between States, as declared in the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Berlin (GDR),

Reaffirming the absolute necessity to respect the commitment undertaken in various international instruments, such as the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and various other agreements, to refrain from the threat or the use of force in international relations,

Stressing the indivisible and global nature of détente and security,

Aware that détente aimed at the reduction and final elimination of tensions between States and peoples can help to shape a more secure, stable and just future for mankind,

Aware that the elimination of tension in international life and the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, détente and co-operation require inter alia the scrupulous observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, of non-intervention in the affairs of others and of the right of each people to be master of their own destiny, as well as the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means alone and the final renunciation of force and the threat thereof,

Regretting the fact that positive efforts related to disarmament, including those proposed by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, have not been accepted as a means of initiating fruitful negotiations that will have a positive influence on the international situation and will constitute a serious effort to consolidate détente and security, as world public opinion demands,

Convinced that in recent years too little has effectively been done to transform high-minded declarations into concrete disarmament measures,

Pointing out that the arms race results in the further increase of military budgets, which limits possibilities for development, particularly in the case of developing countries, gives rise to inflation and makes it more difficult in general to eliminate the numerous economic problems burdening the world today,

Convinced that disarmament and arms limitation, particularly in the nuclear field, are essential for the prevention of the danger of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, thus facilitating the achievement of a new international economic order,

Aware of the danger for the survival of mankind posed by nuclear weapons and of the need to create conditions for reducing and finally eliminating the possibility of the use or threat of use of these weapons, and recalling the devastation caused by all wars,

Expressing regret that the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly has been meagre,

Welcoming the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, adopted by the United Nations in resolution 34/46,

Aware of the need to accelerate and expand negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament on the basis of priorities laid down in the Programme of Action of the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly, and reaffirming the importance of all States' participation in disarmament negotiations and elaboration of international agreements in this field, taking into consideration the interests of all States and of general peace and security,

Stressing the significance which a new Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament would have for the cessation of the arms race and the initiation of the disarmament process,

Drawing attention to the need to eliminate hotbeds of crisis and to settle disputes among States by peaceful means, which would also have a positive effect on the achievement of real and genuine disarmament,

Convinced of the urgent need for all States to negotiate realistic and verifiable measures of arms control and disarmament, compatible with security achieved through mutual and balanced reductions of all forces, including nuclear and conventional forces,

Deeply concerned that the production of new nuclear weapons and any deployment thereof, leading to an imbalance of nuclear weapons, might prevent or delay the desirable negotiations between the Powers concerned and endanger international détente,

Considering that the role of Parliaments in international co-operation should be enhanced with a view to lessening tensions and preserving détente,

Convinced that the strengthening and the safeguarding of peaceful relations between countries with different social and economic systems will be greatly helped by inter-parliamentary co-operation at the global and regional levels,

Conscious of the important contribution which Parliaments can and must make to the maintenance of peace and détente, as well as for progress in the field of disarmament, and mindful of their responsibility in this respect,

1. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to exert efforts:

   (a) For the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly, and particularly the provisions of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

   (b) For the development - to reduce tension and the risk of armed conflict - of militarily significant, binding and wide-ranging confidence-building measures that would be verifiable in the forms corresponding to the nature of each of such measures and agreed upon by the parties concerned;

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(c) For the elaboration in the Committee on Disarmament, before the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, of a comprehensive programme of disarmament;

(d) For the conclusion of long-standing negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums on reaching a comprehensive nuclear test ban and on banning radiological weapons; for the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and providing for their destruction; and for the establishment of effective international arrangements to ensure that no non-nuclear-weapon State will be subject to the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(e) To ensure that the measures agreed will in no way encroach on wide access by all non-nuclear countries to the uses of nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes;

2. Urges Parliaments and Governments:

(a) To declare themselves firmly for the complete renunciation of the use or threat of force in international relations and for the settlement of inter-State differences by exclusively peaceful means, such as negotiations;

(b) To encourage, wherever there exists a situation of tension or conflict, efforts aimed at holding concrete talks on confidence-building measures between the countries or parties concerned;

(c) To use all appropriate means to restore respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity in situations where these principles are being violated, and to ensure that the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and international law are respected and implemented;

3. Stresses that the hopes of many countries are placed on the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which should serve as an example of the feasibility of achieving a negotiated settlement whenever interests diverge;

4. Urges the Governments and Parliaments of the CSCE countries to display political will with a view to the conclusion of the Madrid Meeting with a substantial and balanced document, so that the Meeting contributes to the full implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, opens the way to the adoption of concrete measures for unimpeded co-operation on the continent, lays the foundations for the organization of a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament measures in Europe, including its Mediterranean region, and ensures the continuity of the CSCE process;

5. Strongly recommends the re-opening and continuation of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) process, with due regard for what has been achieved in that area, which would be a significant political starting point for halting one element of the counter-productive arms race which, far from enhancing security, undermines international stability;

6. Stresses, with reference to the production of new nuclear weapons, that it is urgent - in the framework of a concerted effort to stop the arms race and reduce existing nuclear arsenals - to reach an agreement on the prohibition of all new types of weapons of mass destruction; and also stresses the need for an agreement between the Powers concerned to avoid any destabilizing deployment of any type of nuclear weapons;

7. Further urges the extension of the CSCE type of peace conference to other hotbeds of tension in the world, with the aim of achieving real and effective disarmament and peace;

8. Speaks out in favour of the earliest beginning of talks on mutual limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons between the United States of America and the USSR as a step which will contribute to the continuation of the SALT process, with due regard for the security interests of all States in relation to the preservation of peace in the world;

9. Urges Parliaments and Governments of all countries of the world resolutely to support, without any preconditions, urgent negotiations to prevent a new round of the nuclear missile race;

10. Appeals to Parliaments to use their influence and prestige to create an atmosphere conducive to the achievement of positive results in the negotiations;

11. Urges Parliaments and Governments to make efforts:

(a) For the compliance of all States with the principles, obligations and controls of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

(b) For the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and for the intensification of discussions on the establishment of such zones in a number of areas of the world;

(c) For the implementation of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly concerning the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, and for the reallocation of resources currently used for military purposes to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of the developing countries;

(d) For the implementation of the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

(e) For the dissolution of all military blocs (and the refraining from actions leading to the expansion of existing military groupings), the dismantling of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the cessation of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries;

12. Urges Parliaments and Governments to provide their own peoples and other States with increased and objective information about their military potential and expenditure, thus contributing to a greater openness regarding military budgets and to increased mutual confidence;

13. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to prepare thoroughly for the convening of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament which is to review the implementation of the resolutions of the First Special Session and to develop and widen further the consensus reached at the First Special Session on the Programme of Action;

14. Calls upon all Governments to participate in studies for the international comparison of military budgets and arsenals, to be conducted, for example, within the United Nations, in order to create a sound basis for reducing these budgets in a second phase;

15. Appeals to Parliaments and Governments to prepare more thoroughly the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, so that it may initiate a process of real disarmament and bring mankind closer to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

16. Advocates the establishment of an authoritative international committee, with the participation of prominent scientists, and welcomes the contributions of non-governmental individuals and groups, such as scientists from different countries, in increasing awareness of the consequences of nuclear war;

17. Favours the convocation of a special meeting of the UN Security Council with the participation of the leaders of member States, in which the leaders of other States could also take part, with a view to improving the atmosphere in international relations and averting war;

18. Calls upon Parliaments and National Groups:

(a) To inform public opinion extensively of the real situation of the disarmament negotiations and of the serious consequences of the arms race, to initiate parliamentary debates on disarmament questions and to undertake actions at the internal level within the framework of the Disarmament Decade, including measures to ensure the participation of Parliaments in the policy-making of Governments with regard to their activities in the international disarmament decision process;

(b) To initiate parliamentary discussions and exchanges on disarmament questions at the regional and sub-regional levels, which would promote trust and greater co-operation;

19. Calls for all States to cease or refrain from the massing of troops near international borders, or the holding of war games or manoeuvres designed to intimidate other nations, or any actions likely to prejudice the hopes for international peace and disarmament and likely to undermine the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind.

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

(Resolution adopted by 725 votes to 115, with 124 abstentions)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the question of Palestine, the Middle East crisis and the Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, and the resolutions of the 64th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Sofia (1977), 65th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Bonn (1978), 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Caracas (1979) and 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Berlin-GDR (1980), and of the Inter-Parliamentary Council adopted in Lisbon in 1978,

Recalling also all the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly on the Middle East problem, on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and on Israel's practices in the occupied territories and its aggressions against Lebanon, and in particular :

- General Assembly resolution 194 of 11 December 1948 which called upon Israel to facilitate the return of the Palestinian refugees, and the numerous subsequent resolutions reaffirming it;

- Several resolutions demanding Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since June 1967;

- Resolutions demanding the termination of the programme of establishing settlements in the occupied territories and the dismantling of existing ones, in particular UN Security Council resolution 465 of 1980;

- Resolutions relevant to Jerusalem, and in particular Security Council resolution 476 of 1980 which strongly deplored the Basic Law enacted by the Israeli Parliament concerning the annexation of Jerusalem to Israel and considered this annexation null and void, and resolution 478 which deplored Israel's refusal to implement the previous resolution;

- Resolutions denouncing Israel's oppression of Palestinian Arabs and demanding the application of the Geneva Conventions in the occupied territories, which amount to twenty-six resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the latest of which was resolution 35/122 of 11 December 1980, and four other resolutions adopted by the Security Council;

- Successive Security Council resolutions on Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, including resolutions 425, 426, 427, 434 of 1978; 444, 450 and 459 of 1979; and 476 of 1980;

Noting with great concern that these and similar resolutions, which total 150, have changed nothing in Israel's behaviour and that the Israeli Government has always declared its refusal to comply with them,

Reaffirming that Israel's persistence in occupying Palestinian and other Arab territories since 1967 and in violating the rights of the Palestinian people constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention, exacerbates tension in the region and threatens international peace and security,

Recognizing the importance of any effort made in favour of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Considering that the question of Palestine is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East,

Considering that the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East is essential for all the peoples of that area, for the respect of the sovereignty of their countries, including the Palestinian State, for the security of the Mediterranean basin and of the Red Sea, and for the maintenance of world peace,

Affirming that a just and lasting peace in the area must be based on:

(i) The unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem and the Golan Heights;

(ii) The enabling of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and recover their property;

(iii) The enabling of the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish their independent State on their national soil;

(iv) The recognition that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it should have its full role in all that is related to the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem;

(v) The mutual and simultaneous recognition of the State of Israel and the PLO;

Deploring the continuation by Israel, since 1968, of air, sea and land raids on Lebanese towns and villages, including the capital, Beirut, and on Palestinian refugee camps, thus causing loss of life and other casualties, destruction of property and paralyzing peaceful life, especially in southern Lebanon, and noting with great concern the escalation of the raids launched by the Israeli air force on Beirut last July, resulting in a great number of civilian casualties,

Noting with satisfaction the cease-fire agreement in southern Lebanon and the necessity to increase the possibilities of the UN forces (UNIFIL) in order to enable them to carry out their mission as defined by UN Security Council resolution 425 and subsequent resolutions,

Deeply deploring the danger to international peace and security created by the premeditated Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981 which could at any time explode the situation in the area, with grave consequences for the vital interests of all States,

Rejecting Israel's aggressive policy of basing its security on pre-emptive war and territorial expansion,

1. Deeply deplores Israel's insistence on rejecting the UN and IPU resolutions and its persistence in pursuing practices which contradict the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and calls upon Israel once more immediately to implement the UN and IPU resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the Middle East crisis;

2. Denounces the continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories since 1967 and demands Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from them;

3. Condemns the Israeli Parliament's decision declaring Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and calls for that decision to be revoked, considering null and void the annexation of Jerusalem;

4. Condemns Israel for blocking the return of Arab refugees to their homes and demands that Israel facilitate their return and the recovery of their property;

5. Condemns Israel's continued policy of establishing settlements and demands that it desist from this policy and evict the settlers from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

6. Reproves Israel for its repressive practices regarding the inhabitants of the occupied territories, and calls upon Israel to allow the return of deportees, to release the detainees arrested for resisting the occupation, to refrain from the policy of terrorism practised by the occupation authorities, to put an end to the illegal exploitation of natural resources and to refrain from changing the geographic and demographic character of the country and from restricting the practice of religious rites in Moslem and Christian holy places;

7. Strongly deplores raids during which Israel used various weapons against Arab States, particularly in the attacks on Lebanon murdering innocent civilians, and demands that Israel stop these aggressions and respect Lebanon's sovereignty, integrity and international borders;

8. Calls upon the permanent members of the UN Security Council to refrain from using their right of veto in order to support or give cover to Israel and other countries which violate UN resolutions;

9. Demands that the Parliaments and Governments of the world deplore and denounce Israel's aggressive practices referred to in this resolution and exert pressure to force Israel to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations;

10. Calls on all Parliaments to use their influence on their respective Governments in order to maintain the cease-fire in southern Lebanon and to give the United Nations forces (UNIFIL) more extensive prerogatives enabling them to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 and all subsequent resolutions on this subject;

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11. Calls upon all States of the world to terminate to Israel any assistarce or co-operation which may be used by it to continue its illegal occupation of Arab territories and its violation of human rights;

12. Calls upon all parties concerned, including the PLO, to enter immediately into negotiations aimed at establishing a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

Vote on the eighth preambular paragraph, sub-paragraph (i)

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes..... 728
Negative votes..... 119
Abstentions..... 143
Valid votes..... 847

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	13	-	-
Australia	-	7	6
Austria	6	5	1
Bangladesh		absent	
Belgium	-	12	-
Benin	11	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-
Bulgaria	12	-	-
Canada	4	4	6
Comoros		absent	
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	13	-	-
Dem. Yemen	10	-	-
Denmark	3	4	5
Djibouti	9	-	-
Dominican Republic	11	-	-
Ecuador		absent	
Egypt	16	-	-
Finland	7	4	-
France	2	5	8
German Dem. Republic	13	-	-
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	-	10	-
Ghana	-	-	13
Greece	5	-	-
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	9	-	-
Haiti	-	-	11
Hungary	13	-	-
Iceland	-	7	2
India	21	-	-
Indonesia	20	-	-
Iraq	13	-	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	15	-	-
Israel	-	10	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	5	-	-
Japan	20	-	-
Jordan	10	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-
Lebanon	9	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	9
Madagascar	10	-	-
Malawi	-	-	10
Malaysia	13	-	-
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	11	-	-
Morocco	13	-	-
Mozambique	13	-	-
Nepal	10	-	-
Netherlands	-	13	-
New Zealand	-	5	-
Nicaragua	10	-	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	-	7	4
Panama	-	-	11
Philippines	10	-	-
Poland	15	-	-
Portugal	2	-	10
Republic of Korea	11	-	4
Romania	10	-	
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	10	-	-
Somalia		absent	
Spain	-	14	1
Sri Lanka		absent	
Sudan	5	-	-
Sweden	8	2	2
Switzerland	-	-	12
Syrian Arab Republic	12	-	-
Thailand	-	-	16
Uganda	10	-	-
United Arab Emirates	9	-	-
United Kingdom	17	-	-
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	-	10	-
USSR	22	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	12
Viet Nam	17	-	-
Yemen	10	-	-
Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	10	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	728	119	143

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

Vote on the 8th preambular paragraph, sub-paragraph (iv)

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes..... 717
Negative votes..... 128
Abstentions..... 146
Valid votes..... 845

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	13	-	-
Australia	-	7	6
Austria	6	5	1
Bangladesh	absent		
Belgium	-	12	-
Benin	11	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-
Bulgaria	12	-	-
Canada	4	4	6
Comoros	absent		
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	13	-	-
Dem. Yemen	10	-	-
Denmark	-	10	2
Djibouti	9	-	-
Dominican Republic	11	-	-
Ecuador	absent		
Egypt	-	-	15
Finland	5	4	2
France	2	5	8
German Dem. Republic	13	-	-
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	-	10	-
Ghana	13	-	-
Greece	-	-	5
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	9	-	-
Haiti	-	-	11
Hungary	13	-	-
Iceland	2	-	7
India	21	-	-
Indonesia	20	-	-
Iraq	13	-	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	15	-	-
Israel	-	11	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	5	-	-
Japan	20	-	-
Jordan	10	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-
Lebanon	9	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	9
Madagascar	10	-	-
Malawi	-	-	10
Malaysia	13	-	-
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	11	-	-
Morocco	13	-	-
Mozambique	13	-	-
Nepal	13	-	-
Netherlands	-	13	-
New Zealand	-	5	-
Nicaragua	10	-	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	-	11	-
Panama	-	-	11
Philippines	10	-	-
Poland	15	-	-
Portugal	6	-	6
Republic of Korea	11	-	4
Romania	10	-	-
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	10	-	-
Somalia	10	-	-
Spain	1	-	14
Sri Lanka	absent		
Sudan	5	-	-
Sweden	4	-	8
Switzerland	-	4	8
Syrian Arab Republic	12	-	-
Thailand	16	-	-
Uganda	10	-	-
United Arab Emirates	9	-	-
United Kingdom	-	17	-
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	-	10	-
USSR	22	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	12
Viet Nam	17	-	-
Yemen	10	-	-
Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	10	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	717	128	146

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

Vote on the eighth preambular paragraph, sub-paragraph (v)

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes 451
Negative votes 245
Abstentions 303
Valid votes 696

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	-	13	-
Australia	13	-	-
Austria	12	-	-
Bangladesh	Absent		
Belgium	12	-	-
Benin	-	11	-
Brazil	-	-	10
Bulgaria	-	-	12
Canada	4	4	6
Comoros	Absent		
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	-	12	-
Cyprus	7	-	2
Czechoslovakia	-	-	13
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	-	13	-
Dem. Yemen	-	10	-
Denmark	12	-	-
Djibouti	-	9	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	11
Ecuador	Absent		
Egypt	-	-	16
Finland	11	-	-
France	15	-	-
German Dem. Republic	-	-	13
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	10	-	-
Ghana	13	-	-
Greece	5	-	-
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	-	-	9
Haiti	-	-	11
Hungary	-	-	13
Iceland	9	-	-
India	-	-	21
Indonesia	-	20	-
Iraq	-	13	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	-	15	-
Israel	-	11	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	5	-	-
Japan	20	-	-
Jordan	-	10	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	-	10	-
Lebanon	-	9	-
Luxembourg	9	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	10
Malawi	-	-	10
Malaysia	-	13	-
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	11
Morocco	-	13	-
Mozambique	-	13	-
Nepal	10	-	-
Netherlands	13	-	-
New Zealand	5	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	10
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	11	-	-
Panama	-	-	11
Philippines	10	-	-
Poland	-	-	15
Portugal	10	-	2
Republic of Korea	15	-	-
Romania	10	-	-
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	10	-	-
Somalia	-	10	-
Spain	15	-	-
Sri Lanka		Absent	
Sudan	-	5	-
Sweden	12	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	12
Syrian Arab Republic	-	12	-
Thailand	16	-	-
Uganda	5	-	5
United Arab Emirates	-	9	-
United Kingdom	10	-	7
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	10	-	-
USSR	-	-	20
Venezuela	1	-	12
Viet Nam	-	-	17
Yemen	-	10	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	14
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	-	-	10
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	451	245	303

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

Vote on Operative Paragraph 2

Affirmative votes	729
Negative votes	116
Abstentions	125
Valid votes	845

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	13	-	-
Australia	-	2	11
Austria	6	6	-
Bangladesh	Absent		
Belgium	-	12	-
Benin	11	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-
Bulgaria	12	-	-
Canada	4	4	6
Comoros	Absent		
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	13	-	-
Dem. Yemen	10	-	-
Denmark	3	4	5
Djibouti	9	-	-
Dominican Republic	11	-	-
Ecuador	Absent		
Egypt	16	-	-
Finland	7	4	-
France	2	5	8
German Dem. Republic	13	-	-
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	-	10	-
Ghana	8	-	5
Greece	5	-	-
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	9	-	-
Haiti	-	-	5
Hungary	13	-	-
Iceland	2	3	4
India	10	-	-
Indonesia	20	-	-
Iraq	13	-	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	15	-	-
Israel	-	11	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	Absent		
Japan	20	-	-
Jordan	10	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-
Lebanon	9	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	5
Madagascar	10	-	-
Malawi	-	-	10
Malaysia	13	-	-
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	11	-	-
Morocco	13	-	-
Mozambique	13	-	-
Nepal	10	-	-
Netherlands	-	13	-
New Zealand	-	5	-
Nicaragua	10	-	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	-	11	-
Panama	-	-	11
Philippines	10	-	-
Poland	15	-	-
Portugal	2	-	10
Republic of Korea	15	-	-
Romania	10	-	-
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	10	-	-
Somalia	10	-	-
Spain	-	14	1
Sri Lanka		Absent	
Sudan		Absent	
Sweden	6	2	4
Switzerland	-	-	12
Syrian Arab Republic	12	-	-
Thailand	-	-	16
Uganda	10	-	-
United Arab Emirates	9	-	-
United Kingdom	17	-	-
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	-	10	-
USSR	22	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	12
Viet Nam	17	-	-
Yemen	10	-	-
Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	10	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	729	116	125

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

Vote on operative paragraph 6

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes	744
Negative votes	72
Abstentions	145
Valid votes	816

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	13	-	-
Australia	-	2	11
Austria	7	-	5
Bangladesh	absent		
Belgium	-	-	10
Benin	11	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-
Bulgaria	12	-	-
Canada	4	4	6
Comoros	absent		
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	13	-	-
Dem. Yemen	10	-	-
Denmark	2	5	5
Djibouti	9	-	-
Dominican Republic	absent		
Ecuador	absent		
Egypt	16	-	-
Finland	7	4	-
France	2	5	8
German Dem. Republic	13	-	-
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	-	10	-
Ghana	10	-	3
Greece	absent		
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	9	-	-
Haiti	-	-	5
Hungary	13	-	-
Iceland	2	-	7
India	20	-	-
Indonesia	20	-	-
Iraq	13	-	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	15	-	-
Israel	-	11	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	5	-	-
Japan	20	-	-
Jordan	10	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-
Lebanon	9	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	9
Madagascar	10	-	-
Malawi	-	-	10
Malaysia	13	-	-
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	11	-	-
Morocco	13	-	-
Mozambique	13	-	-
Nepal	absent		
Netherlands	-	-	13
New Zealand	-	5	-
Nicaragua	10	-	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	4	7	-
Panama	-	-	11
Philippines	10	-	-
Poland	15	-	-
Portugal	12	-	-
Republic of Korea	10	-	-
Romania	10	-	-
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	10	-	-
Somalia	10	-	-
Spain	1	-	14
Sri Lanka	absent		
Sudan	5	-	-
Sweden	4	-	8
Switzerland	-	4	8
Syrian Arab Republic	12	-	-
Thailand	16	-	-
Uganda	10	-	-
United Arab Emirates	9	-	-
United Kingdom	12	5	-
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	-	10	-
USSR	22	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	12
Viet Nam	17	-	-
Yemen	10	-	-
Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	10	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	744	72	145

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

Vote on operative paragraph 8

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes 705
Negative votes 142
Abstentions 117
Valid votes 847

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	13	-	-
Australia	-	2	11
Austria	6	6	-
Bangladesh	Absent		
Belgium	-	-	10
Benin	11	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-
Bulgaria	12	-	-
Canada	4	4	6
Comoros	Absent		
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	13	-	-
Dem. Yemen	10	-	-
Denmark	2	10	-
Djibouti	9	-	-
Dominican Republic	11	-	-
Ecuador	Absent		
Egypt	16	-	-
Finland	2	4	5
France	-	15	-
German Dem. Republic	13	-	-
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	-	10	-
Ghana	13	-	-
Greece	5	-	-
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	9	-	-
Haiti	-	-	5
Hungary	10	-	-
Iceland	2	3	4
India	10	-	-
Indonesia	20	-	-
Iraq	13	-	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	15	-	-
Israel	-	11	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	5	-	-
Japan	-	20	-
Jordan	10	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-
Lebanon	9	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	9
Madagascar	10	-	-
Malawi	-	-	10
Malaysia	13	-	-
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	11	-	-
Morocco	13	-	-
Mozambique	13	-	-
Nepal	Absent		
Netherlands	-	13	-
New Zealand	-	5	-
Nicaragua	10	-	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	-	11	-
Panama	-	-	11
Philippines	10	-	-
Poland	15	-	-
Portugal	12	-	-
Republic of Korea	10	-	5
Romania	10	-	-
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	5	-	-
Somalia	10	-	-
Spain	7	-	8
Sri Lanka	Absent		
Sudan	5	-	-
Sweden	8	-	4
Switzerland	-	-	12
Syrian Arab Republic	12	-	-
Thailand	10	6	-
Uganda	10	-	-
United Arab Emirates	9	-	-
United Kingdom	-	12	5
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	-	10	-
USSR	22	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	12
Viet Nam	17	-	-
Yemen	10	-	-
Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	10	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	705	142	117

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

Vote on the resolution

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes	725
Negative votes	115
Abstentions	124
Valid votes	840

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	13	-	-
Australia	-	2	11
Austria	6	5	1
Bangladesh	absent		
Belgium	-	12	-
Benin	11	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-
Bulgaria	12	-	-
Canada	4	4	6
Comoros	absent		
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	13	-	-
Dem. Yemen	10	-	-
Denmark	2	4	6
Djibouti	9	-	-
Dominican Republic	11	-	-
Ecuador	absent		
Egypt	16	-	-
Finland	7	4	-
France	-	15	-
German Dem. Republic	13	-	-
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	-	10	-
Ghana	5	5	3
Greece	5	-	-
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	9	-	-
Haiti	-	-	5
Hungary	13	-	-
Iceland	2	3	4
India	10	-	-
Indonesia	20	-	-
Iraq	13	-	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	15	-	-
Israel	-	11	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	2	-	3
Japan	20	-	-
Jordan	10	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-
Lebanon	9	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	9
Madagascar	10	-	-
Malawi	-	-	10
Malaysia	13	-	-
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	11	-	-
Morocco	13	-	-
Mozambique	13	-	-
Nepal	absent		
Netherlands	-	13	-
New Zealand	-	5	-
Nicaragua	10	-	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	-	5	6
Panama	-	-	11
Philippines	10	-	-
Poland	15	-	-
Portugal	12	-	-
Republic of Korea	10	-	-
Romania	10	-	-
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	10	-	-
Somalia	10	-	-
Spain	1	-	14
Sri Lanka	absent		
Sudan	5	-	-
Sweden	6	2	4
Switzerland	-	-	12
Syrian Arab Republic	12	-	-
Thailand	16	-	-
Uganda	5	-	-
United Arab Emirates	9	-	-
United Kingdom	5	5	7
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	-	10	-
USSR	22	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	12
Viet Nam	17	-	-
Yemen	10	-	-
Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	10	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	725	115	124

THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQ'S NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

(Resolution adopted without a vote [x])

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling the unjust Israeli military attack on the Iraqi Tamuz nuclear reactor on 7 June 1981,

Considering the peaceful nature of the Iraqi nuclear reactor,

Bearing in mind Iraq's ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, thereby placing its installations under the supervision and inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and its full support for the efforts aimed at keeping all areas of tension free from nuclear weapons,

Fully aware of the fact that Iraq has been a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons since it came into force in 1970,

Aware also of the fact that Israel has not adhered to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and of its rejection of any kind of international supervision, specifically by the International Atomic Energy Agency, of its nuclear reactors,

Deeply concerned about the danger to international peace and security created by the premeditated Israeli air attack on Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981, which could at any time lead to the situation exploding in the area, with grave consequences for the vital interests of all States,

1. Strongly condemns the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in flagrant violation of international law, in particular of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Calls upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such attacks or threats thereof on any country;

3. Reaffirms the indisputable right of Iraq and other Third World countries to possess nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes in order to catch up with advanced technology and promote the welfare of their peoples;

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[x] The delegations of the following countries expressed reservations or opposition : Austria, India, Israel.

4. Considers that Iraq is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction and loss it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel;

5. Calls upon the Governments and Parliaments of all peace-loving countries to condemn such an act and to support the application of the rule of law;

6. Calls upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards;

7. Supports the turning of the Middle East into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE, PARLIAMENT AND THE EXECUTIVE; IN PARTICULAR PARLIAMENT'S CONTROL OVER GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY AND THE RATIFICATION AND EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Resolution unanimously adopted)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Affirming that the people are the supreme source of all power, that the sovereignty of the people is the foundation of all democracy and that universal adult suffrage is the only acceptable and effective means of exercising such power and sovereignty,

Emphasizing that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this sovereignty must be expressed in free and fair elections, held at regular intervals,

Recognizing the need for Parliaments to reflect and inform public opinion,

Convinced that the active exercise by Parliaments of their prerogatives (legislative competence, oversight, etc.) constitutes the very expression of the representation of the people and ensures the confirmation and strengthening of democracy,

Believing that the meaningful observance and implementation of human rights requires in the first instance the vigilance of Parliaments and the people they represent,

Recognizing that the respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as are set out in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights should be a common goal for all peoples and all nations,

Considering that an increasing number of member States of the United Nations have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Believing that one of the main tasks of the international community is to combat violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into consideration the fact that the practice of international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language and religion is, under the UN Charter, one of the purposes of the United Nations and has become an important component of contemporary international relations,

Convinced that the defence of fundamental human rights is definitely linked to the setting up of a new international economic order and to disarmament,

Bearing in mind the significance of the assumption by States of the obligations stipulated in the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as the important role of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in assisting States in their implementation of such obligations,

Recognizing the right of peoples to self-determination as well as their right to choose their own form of government and society, free of coercion, intimidation or external interference,

Further recognizing, as has been stated in various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, that the right to development is a human right and that equality for development is a prerogative both of nations and of the individuals that constitute them,

Pointing out that new needs of political, economic and social development demand the constant promotion of existing forms of democratic rule and particularly stimulation of broad participation by citizens in the process of democratic decision-making,

Stressing that severe and massive violations of human rights often result from intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, military aggressions and infringements on sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Aware that terrorism, often sponsored from abroad, as well as violence in all its forms, represents one of the most acute threats to human rights,

Aware that activities of groups and organizations whose ideologies are based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror constitute mass violations of human rights,

1. Affirms solemnly that the concept of human rights is one and indivisible, including individual and collective rights, freedom of opinion, expression, association and information, political, economic and social rights, and the rights of individuals and of peoples;

2. Recognizes that the establishment of a new international economic order is an essential element for effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that it should be given priority;

3. Emphasizes that the right to development is a human right and that equal opportunity to develop is a prerogative both of nations and of the individuals that constitute them; stresses the necessity for international legal elaboration and codification of the right to development; and supports such efforts in the United Nations;

4. Requests all Parliaments to exert their influence on their respective Governments so that they respect the fundamental principles of democracy and preserve the independence and immunity of parliamentarians in the exercise of their functions;

5. Calls on the Parliaments of all countries to exercise concrete and permanent oversight in a vigilant manner over governmental action by providing themselves with reliable means - independent of the Executive - for investigation, study and forecasting, particularly through data processing, in order to carry out their parliamentary action in its entirety;

6. Urges all States to establish and unconditionally guarantee fundamental human freedoms and, in particular, to defend freedom of assembly and association within the framework of periodic elections, the will of the voters and their right to freedom of speech and opinion, freedom of expression - particularly in Parliaments - and the free reporting of parliamentary proceedings; and calls on Parliaments to watch over the exercise of their prerogatives;

7. Draws the attention of all Governments to the need to submit for parliamentary ratification all international treaties and agreements to which they intend to be parties, to harmonize their domestic legislation with these instruments and to enable national Parliaments to monitor the effective implementation of such treaties and agreements;

8. Invites all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

9. Strongly encourages all members to make the declaration provided for in Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to become parties to the Optional Protocol thereto;

10. Draws the attention of all States to the need for compliance with United Nations resolutions, particularly where such compliance would involve the cessation of the continued violations of the human rights of the citizens of countries which their troops have invaded, including the violation of the right of refugees to return to their homes;

11. Invites all States thus to put into effect the international agreements guaranteeing human rights, and parliamentarians to display particular vigilance in this sphere;

12. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by all member States with their obligations under the two UN Covenants and any other international instruments on human rights to which they may be parties;

13. Condemns terrorism, violence in all its forms, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, genocide, apartheid, racial intolerance and discrimination as grave infringements of human rights;

14. Condemns activities carried out anywhere in the world by groups and organizations professing ideologies and engaging in practices based on racial or ethnic discrimination or intolerance, hatred, terror and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR AND WAYS FOR ITS POLITICAL SOLUTION

(Resolution adopted by 632 votes to 43, with 90 abstentions)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Taking into account the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the responsibility of parliamentarians throughout the world and of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Taking into account the resolutions adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly and the 37th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador,

Taking note with satisfaction of the Joint Declaration of Mexico and France on El Salvador,

Deeply concerned at the many reports which continue to be received on killings, kidnappings, disappearances, terrorist acts and all manner of serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador,

Gravely concerned at the sufferings endured by the people of El Salvador in the present situation, which is a source of potential danger for the stability and peace of the whole region, in view of the risks of the internationalization of the crisis,

Convinced that it is for the people of El Salvador and them alone to find a just and lasting solution to the profound crisis in their country,

Believing that support for purely military solutions to problems should be strongly discouraged so that human conditions can be improved and threats to human existence overcome,

Convinced of the urgent need to put an end to the tragedy experienced by the population and of the need for fundamental changes in the social, economic and political spheres,

1. Expresses its grave concern at the serious situation with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador;

2. Appeals to the international community that it ensure, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, the protection of the population of El Salvador;

3. Urges full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador;

4. Condemns the killings, disappearances, kidnappings and other violations of human rights committed in El Salvador;

5. Recognizes that the alliance of the "Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberación Nacional" and the "Frente Democrático Revolucionario" constitutes a representative political force which must participate in the establishment of mechanisms for the rapprochement and negotiations which are necessary in order to reach a political solution of the crisis;

6. Recalls that it is for the people of El Salvador, without any outside interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, to initiate a process for an overall political solution in which a new internal order will be established;

7. Calls for a negotiated solution, with the participation of all representative political forces, to the conflict, leading to the re-establishment of peace and security in El Salvador, and expresses the wish that respect be ensured for the will of the people as formulated in genuinely free elections and other mechanisms characteristic of a democratic system;

8. Warmly welcomes the Joint Declaration of Mexico and France, which constitutes an important contribution to the fair political solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR
AND WAYS FOR ITS POLITICAL SITUATION

Vote on the resolution

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes 632
Negative votes 43
Abstentions 90
Valid votes 675

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	13	-	-
Australia	8	2	3
Austria	6	5	1
Bangladesh	absent		
Belgium	4	-	8
Benin	11	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-
Bulgaria	5	-	-
Canada	5	-	-
Comoros	absent		
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	13	-	-
Dem. Yemen	10	-	-
Denmark	10	-	-
Djibouti	absent		
Dominican Republic	absent		
Ecuador	absent		
Egypt	absent		
Finland	5	-	-
France	10	-	5
German Dem. Republic	13	-	-
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	-	-	10
Ghana	absent		
Greece	-	-	5
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	9	-	-
Haiti	-	-	5
Hungary	13	-	-
Iceland	4	-	5
India	20	-	-
Indonesia	absent		
Iraq	13	-	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	15	-	-
Israel	-	-	10
Italy	absent		
Ivory Coast	absent		
Japan	2	-	18
Jordan	10	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	absent		
Lebanon	9	-	-
Luxembourg	absent		
Madagascar	10	-	-
Malawi	absent		
Malaysia	13	-	-
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	11	-	-
Morocco	6	6	1
Mozambique	absent		
Nepal	absent		
Netherlands	13	-	-
New Zealand	absent		
Nicaragua	10	-	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	11	-	-
Panama	11	-	-
Philippines	absent		
Poland	10	-	-
Portugal	6	2	4
Republic of Korea	absent		
Romania	10	-	-
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	absent		
Somalia	10	-	-
Spain	7	7	1
Sri Lanka	absent		
Sudan	5	-	-
Sweden	12	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	12
Syrian Arab Republic	12	-	-
Thailand	absent		
Uganda	10	-	-
United Arab Emirates	9	-	-
United Kingdom	10	5	2
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	-	10	-
USSR	22	-	-
Venezuela	7	6	-
Viet Nam	17	-	-
Yemen	10	-	-
Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	10	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	632	43	90

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN CHILE

(Resolution adopted without a vote[x])

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering:

- That the new political Constitution in force in Chile since 11 March 1981 disregards, transgresses and violates the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants on human rights and that its text constitutes the antithesis of the norms stipulating reciprocal respect for the individual and collective freedoms set out in those instruments, thus putting the Chilean military régime at variance with the United Nations system and placing it outside that system;

- That the application of the said Constitution, illegitimate from the outset, has bestowed full personal powers on General Pinochet, thus worsening the juridical insecurity of the country and encouraging repression which, in the course of 1981, has been characterized by extreme violence;

- That the state of emergency has been in force without interruption since 11 September 1973 and that "the state of risk of jeopardizing internal peace", which is in fact equivalent to the state of siege, has been established since 11 March 1981, a situation additional to the application of Transitional Article 24 of the Constitution, under which General Pinoche' has the power to have persons arrested arbitrarily and to keep them under arrest for twenty days without their being brought before a court, to send them into confinement without intervention by the judicial authorities, to suspend all rights and freedoms, to prevent the return of citizens to Chile, to expel them from the national territory by simple decree, etc. The provisions of Transitional Article 24 revoke the right to legal defence, prevent accused persons from proving their innocence and forbid courts to hear cases of such violations notwithstanding the universal right of recourse to legal protection;

- That this state of affairs continues to give rise to violent internal repression of the political opposition, as witnessed in particular by the illegal expulsion of former Senator Andrés Zaldívar, President of the Christian Democrat Party of Chile, in October 1980; the expulsion of former Senator Alberto Jerez and of former magistrates Jaime Castillo Velasco, President of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, Carlos Briones and Orlando Cantuarias;

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[x] The United States delegation expressed reservation

- That these other developments reveal that the situation regarding respect for human rights in Chile, far from improving, has deteriorated considerably, as shown by the repressive action carried out at all levels by the military Junta through its organs of police repression and illegal para-military groups which operate with complete freedom and total impunity;

- That this situation is aggravated by the fact that the Chilean military Junta has paid no heed to the recommendations and requests made by the Inter-Parliamentary Council, particularly with regard to the information requested concerning arrested and missing Deputies, members of their families, as well as officials of the National Congress who are in the same situation,

1. Calls again on:

(a) The Chilean military régime to re-establish the rule of law and to guarantee fully the exercise of fundamental rights, and particularly:

(i) To repeal Transitional Article 24 of the Political Constitution, which enables General Pinochet to act outside the sphere of the judiciary and free from any control, this being a violation of the very provisions of the Constitution in force;

(ii) To put an end to repressive action, particularly to confinements, expulsions of citizens and prohibitions of the return of exiles;

(iii) To supply information on the whereabouts and physical condition of Deputies Carlos Lorca Tobar and Vicente Atencio Cortes, who were arrested by the political police and have disappeared, as well as of the members of the families of parliamentarians, officials of the National Congress and other persons whose arrest and subsequent disappearance have been substantiated by testimony in court;

(iv) To respect the right of petition of every citizen and group of citizens, and to terminate the proceedings which have been instituted against eleven trade union leaders of the "Coordinadora Nacional Sindical" on the sole ground that they presented a national list of social and economic demands;

(v) To respect the right of persons to reside in their own country or to leave it freely; and to give unconditional guarantees enabling exiles who so desire to return to Chile;

(vi) To put an end to the ban imposed on political parties and on trade union and social organizations in respect of freedom of operation and action;

(b) On the National Groups to urge their respective Governments to denounce and condemn in the international organizations, particularly at the next United Nations General Assembly, the grave violations of human rights by the Chilean military régime, and to exert pressure through their respective Governments for the military Junta to put an end to these violations;

2. Requests the Inter-Parliamentary Council to study the possibility of establishing a Special Committee to examine the human rights situation in Chile.

THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN URUGUAY

(Resolution adopted unanimously)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering

1. That on 30 November 1980, the people of Uruguay were called to a plebiscite, the first electoral consultation since the installation of the de facto Government in 1973, and by a large majority rejected the constitutional draft placed before them, in which an attempt was made to legalize the supremacy of the military authorities,

2. That despite such a categorical response by the electorate, the military authorities persist in maintaining a régime of so-called "supervised democracy", comprising expulsions and rigid military control exercised through prerogatives accorded to a so-called "National Security Council", which limits the other powers of the State and restricts the powers and independence of the Parliament,

3. That the direct designation of a President by the military authorities on 10 September 1980 and the appointment under the same procedure of a Council of State to last until March 1985, without universal suffrage and without consultation or freedom of the political parties, constitute acts within the framework of the dictatorial process which the people rejected at the plebiscite,

4. That several parliamentarians who have committed no crimes are still detained, despite the repeated requests of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

5. That while a series of contacts with certain political forces is in progress, thousands of citizens who are not guilty of any crime continue to be arrested, exiled and proscribed for political reasons,

1. Calls for the release of parliamentarians and other political prisoners, and the return of persons exiled and persecuted for their political ideas;

2. Calls for guarantees to be granted for the exercise of the freedoms of assembly, press and association which are currently repressed and limited;

3. Calls for the rapid, full and complete re-establishment of a democratic and popular rule of law which guarantees the functioning of all political parties, a Parliament elected by the people and an independent judiciary, free from all coercion and anti-democratic guardianship;

4. Expresses the hope that the current process of contacts by the military authorities with a number of political sectors and personalities will lead to such re-establishment;

5. Calls in addition on the Inter-Parliamentary Council to study the possibility of establishing a Special Committee to examine the human rights situation in Uruguay.

THE ENERGY CRISIS IN THE WORLD

(Resolution adopted without a vote[M])

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Aware of the advantages for the world community as a whole of establishing international relations, including those in the field of energy, free from any form of domination and exploitation, and the considerable opportunities that would arise for preventing the aggravation of current tensions and crises,

Convinced that peace and development are intimately and inextricably linked and that both should be furthered simultaneously, to the benefit of all peoples and of the international community as a whole,

Aware that the settlement of the acute problems of the world economy, including energy, and the guarantee of its stability in the interest of the prosperity of all nations call for urgent structural changes in the world economy and in international economic relations, based on the full application and strict observance of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty and mutual advantage,

Aware that international economic relations are an indivisible whole and that world economic problems, including those in the field of energy, can be resolved successfully only on the basis of a recognition of the common interests of the developed and the developing countries, taking into account the special position of the developing countries,

Aware that the progressive development of the world economy is impossible without an adequate international flow of energy,

Aware of the need to adopt and strengthen international measures for conserving energy that will halt the wasteful practice of consumption that now prevails, especially in the developed countries,

Aware also of the need to develop technologies that will permit the efficient use of existing, new and renewable sources of energy, and bearing in mind the need to safeguard the environment,

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[M] The United States delegation expressed opposition.

Recalling:

(a) The earlier resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the establishment of a new international economic order, and particularly the resolution of the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the Third United Nations Development Decade;

(b) The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974);

(c) The Declaration and Programme of Action concerning the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolutions 3201 and 3202 (S-VI);

(d) The Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held at Nairobi in August 1981;

Emphasizing that it is important to intensify international co-operation for solving the problems of the energy crisis in order to identify and exploit new energy sources, as well as to work out comprehensive national and international programmes to eliminate the unjustified waste of energy resources and to exploit new sources,

Stressing that the international energy problem must be solved in all its aspects, together with the problem of raw materials, trade, development, money and financing, through global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations, in a spirit of co-operation, equity and mutual benefit, and in conformity with resolution 34/138 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly,

Convinced that a successful outcome of global negotiations on the most significant issues in international economic relations would be an important contribution to the success of the Third United Nations Development Decade, and thus also to the speedier establishment of the new international economic order, while a negative outcome could have adverse consequences for world development, for all forms of international co-operation, as well as for world peace and security,

Convinced that the present situation in the field of energy is related to the state of international economic relations and that the solution is dependent upon the establishment of a new international economic order,

Convinced of the pernicious effects that the world economic crisis has on the weak economies of the developing countries, especially the significant increase in the world price of manufactured goods, food, energy products, capital goods and technology,

Convinced also that interrelated, effective emergency measures should be taken to deal with the current world energy situation so that the developing countries will have access to the energy supplies they need for socio-economic development and will be able to solve their serious balance-of-payment problems,

Convinced that the solution of the energy problems would not by itself solve the whole set of difficulties facing the world economy,

Bearing in mind that the world economic crisis is intensifying further, which is manifested by a substantial deceleration in world economic activity and growth, a growing imbalance in international payments, high levels of unemployment and inflation, a sharp deterioration in the terms of trade of many developing countries, growing burdens of external indebtedness of the developing countries, and insecurity and insufficiency of food supplies,

Noting with regret that a considerable part of energy consumption is absorbed by the arms race,

Considering the role that Parliaments can and do play in solving the pressing problems that afflict the world economy, especially the economies of the developing countries,

1. Affirms that all nations have a vital interest in co-operating in the field of energy and its transport, on the basis of mutually beneficial arrangements, and in engaging freely in a reasonable and fair trade in energy products and technologies;

2. Emphasizes the need for consumers to take all possible steps to improve the efficiency of energy use;

3. Calls upon the industrialized countries, OPEC and those other countries which are in a position to do so to support all efforts, including those of the international institutions, to help the developing countries solve their energy problems;

4. Calls upon all countries to concentrate on the development of indigenous energy resources;

5. Calls upon all countries to recognize the magnitude and gravity of the energy crisis, and to pool all their technical knowledge with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in energy;

6. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to adopt concrete and immediate measures to assist both in the mobilization of the energy resources of the developing countries through transfers of modern technologies facilitating the more effective utilization of conventional as well as new and renewable sources of

energy, and in the creation in the developing countries of scientific and technological potentials, as well as the expansion of the process of the transfer of technology among the developing countries themselves;

7. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to work for a thorough analysis of the ways of improving the situation of the oil-importing developing countries, with a view to supplying them with energy on stable and priority bases in response to their growing economic requirements and in accordance with the bilateral agreements concluded;

8. Proposes that there be a comprehensive co-operation effort among nations to minimize the environmental problems of the development and use of energy resources, including the problem of nuclear waste management;

9. Calls on Parliaments and Governments:

(a) To take up urgently and effectively the questions of raw materials, energy, trade and development, together with monetary and financial questions, in the context of the global negotiations;

(b) To grant priority, in the context of the global negotiations, to the proposal for the establishment of a world energy plan aimed at:

- Rationalizing oil consumption by the application of a system that would enable the waste of an exhaustible resource to be avoided and would promote an oil conservation policy in the interest of the international community;

- Working towards the diversification of the world energy balance, taking into account the specific requirements of the developing countries;

- Making a particular effort for the long-term conservation of energy, and in particular oil, so as to ensure, more especially, regular and long-term supply to the developing countries;

- Harnessing and developing the other conventional and non-conventional, renewable and non-renewable sources of energy;

- Intensifying the development of those energy sources whose use leads to an improvement of the environment through the recycling of urban, forest and animal waste and industrial waste;

- Establishing a plan of action to solve the problems of the oil-importing developing countries as regards energy supply and its financing;

10. Recommends that:

(a) A credit mechanism be established, based on the principles of voluntary choice and mutual benefit, commensurate with the real needs of the developing countries and for the purpose of financing research and exploitation concerning all sources of energy, and to facilitate research on the conversion from oil to other existing sources of energy where appropriate;

(b) The developed countries participate in the programme for the production of new and renewable sources of energy in the developing countries, bearing in mind the actual needs and interests of the receiving countries, and with full respect for these countries' national programmes, plans, priorities and decisions concerning development;

(c) The technology required for the exploitation of those alternative energy sources be transferred on advantageous terms to the developing countries and adapted by them for peaceful uses;

(d) Alternative energy sources be developed in the technologically advanced countries in order to balance energy consumption and guarantee a more substantial supply of oil to the developing countries;

11. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to give active support to the United Nations and other international organizations in their activities directed towards strengthening and making concrete use of the existing possibilities and towards broadening the potential possibilities for international co-operation in the field of energy;

12. Urges Parliaments:

(a) To reaffirm the inalienable right of States to self-determination and to full and permanent sovereignty, in accordance with the principles of international law, over their natural resources and economic activities, especially the exploitation and marketing of their energy resources;

(b) To adopt whatever measures are necessary to co-operate with the developing countries that are importers of energy and manufactured goods, by transferring additional financial and technological resources so they can explore, use and develop the conventional energy resources that exist in their territories;

(c) To co-operate towards the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held at Nairobi in August 1981 for better utilization of existing energy resources, by making specific arrangements for transferring the most recent technology and financing other possible energy sources that will benefit the developing countries, while ensuring in all cases that every external technological acquisition is assimilated at the earliest possible date;

(d) To acknowledge the important role that new and renewable energy sources can play in solving the developing countries' energy problems by means of a gradual and ordered evolution of the world energy economy, recognizing at the same time that conventional energy resources should continue to be the short- and medium-term energy base for development in the developing countries;

(e) To reaffirm the right of States to supervise and control foreign investments in their territories and to guarantee that the activities of multinational corporations are in harmony with the host nation's priorities for socio-economic development, national values and laws;

(f) To promote effectively co-operation among nations to effect transfer of sufficient resources and technology to achieve economic development and progress in developing countries, giving special attention to the particular problems and needs of the least developed, most seriously affected and other special categories of developing countries as recognized by the United Nations;

13. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments:

(a) To support the establishment and implementation of a new world economic order that would ensure just and equitable exchange between the producers of raw materials, including energy, and the producers of manufactured goods;

(b) To regulate the conditions in which multinational oil corporations operate in the Third World so as to prevent new colonial dependence and exploitation, and to effect a rapid transfer of oil technology;

(c) To look with the utmost sense of urgency at the non-energy sources of inflation and recession in their national economies with a view to effecting remedial changes;

(d) To facilitate access by developing countries to research and new technology developed by national and multinational oil corporations in the area of alternative energy;

14. Urges Parliaments and Governments to give consideration to the conclusion of agreements seeking equitable ratios between the prices of the main commodities - raw materials, energy, farm-food produce and manufactured goods - which, based on recognition of the sovereign right of countries over their resources and economic activity, should reduce to the minimum the influence of monopolies on the market and reflect the cost and utility of the products, be remunerative for producers and equitable for purchasers, eliminate excessive price fluctuations on international markets and protect the purchasing power of the raw-material-exporting developing countries against the erosion generated by inflationist processes;

15. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to exert efforts:

(a) For research and the rational exploitation of energy sources to be carried out in conformity with national plans and priorities;

(b) For the success of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which is to enable the developing countries to gain the fullest possible access to technology for the production of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes which would contribute to their speedier economic and social development and the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation among all States;

(c) For the establishment of an international agency for the development and exchange of new technology in the field of renewable sources of energy in order to assist in particular the countries of the South;

16. Recommends the formulation and implementation at the national level of a comprehensive energy plan and policy aimed at:

(a) Surveying all national energy sources which can be economically mobilized in the medium- and the long-term, with a view to determining conventional and non-conventional sources and renewable and non-renewable sources;

(b) Giving priority to research into and exploitation of these sources in future development plans;

(c) Elaborating a policy for the optimal use of available energy on the basis of studies concerning energy supply and demand according to the economic sectors and between urban and rural areas;

(d) Researching, applying and adapting advanced technology in this field and at all levels of production, transport, distribution and consumption;

(e) Establishing institutes for research and training of specialized personnel in the field of energy;

(f) Increasing research and financing to solve the growing environmental problems of energy production;

(g) Promoting the conservation of energy and stimulating the saving thereof;

17. Stresses the importance of regional co-operation in the field of energy with the following objectives:

(a) Exploitation and development of different energy sources among neighbouring countries;

(b) Promotion of energy trade among countries in the same area;

(c) Promotion of technical co-operation, the sharing of training facilities, the exchange of experts and information, joint research and development programmes, mutually beneficial consultancy and related measures for the manufacture of the necessary machinery and apparatus for the production and transformation of energy;

(d) Establishment of specialized regional institutes in the field of research into the different energy sources;

18. Notes with satisfaction the existence of the following initiatives:

(a) The proposal of some G-77 member countries to create an institution for the development of the Third World;

(b) The proposal by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq that the oil-producing countries and all the industrial countries form a "Joint Fund for Energy and Development" with contributions proportional to the increases in oil prices and the inflation exported by the industrial countries; this Fund would be used to help developing countries which import oil or manufactured goods to carry out their development and meet their energy requirements;

(c) The proposal by the President of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Fidel Castro, to devote no less than $300 billion as transfer of resources in real terms to developing countries during the 1980s;

(d) The proposal of President Lopez Portillo of Mexico for the establishment of a World Energy Plan;

(e) The recommendations of the Brandt Commission Report which emphasizes the need for an early and constructive dialogue between developed and developing countries on the global economic problems affecting both.

URGENT MEASURES FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM IN THE WORLD AND THE PRACTICES OF APARTHEID IN NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, AND SAFEGUARDING OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

(Resolution adopted by 624 votes to 97, with 195 abstentions)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Emphasizing the importance of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the right of all colonially and racially oppressed peoples to fight, with all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, for the implementation of their inalienable rights,

Deeply concerned about the fact that twenty years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, many of them have not yet attained independence and that vestiges of colonialism persist in large regions of the world,

Convinced that the maintenance of colonialist exploitation and racial discrimination constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that free and fair general elections are essential in the process of self-determination followed by complete sovereignty,

Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council by which South Africa's mandate over the territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, was terminated, and all other resolutions aimed at resolving the issue of Namibian independence,

Recalling also the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 that South Africa is under the obligation to withdraw its presence from all parts of Namibian territory, including Walvis Bay,

Reaffirming the legal obligations and responsibilities of the United Nations concerning Namibia, including Walvis Bay, until this territory attains its authentic self-determination and national independence, in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions and particularly with resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967,

Recalling United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), and reaffirming more especially the provisions of resolution 385, relating to the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia,

Concerned at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and imposition on its people of apartheid, racism and fascist doctrine,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's defiance of all resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other international organizations on the status and rights of the Namibian people, and at the intensification of the military occupation of Namibia,

Deeply concerned at the current invasion of Angola by the apartheid South African military forces,

Gravely concerned at the persistent violations of the territorial boundaries and airspace of the front-line sovereign African States by the apartheid régime forces of South Africa,

Aware that such aggression is aimed at forestalling the independence struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia, contrary to United Nations Security Council resolution 435 and similar resolutions on the independence of Namibia by other international organizations,

Aware that the apartheid South African Government embarked on such invasion of an independent sovereign African State only with the support of the United States of America,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Eighth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

Bearing in mind the deep concern of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries with regard to the decolonization of Western Sahara, and the right of the people of that territory to self-determination and independence,

Welcoming the results obtained by the 18th Summit of the OAU held in Nairobi enabling the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination,

Bearing in mind that the referendum on the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, general and regular, shall be organized and conducted by the Implementation Committee of the OAU on Western Sahara, with the co-operation of the parties in dispute and the participation of the United Nations,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on Western Sahara, particularly resolutions 34/37 of 21 November 1979 and 35/19 of 11 November 1980,

Taking note and welcoming Belize's accession to independence on 21 September 1981,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the sphere of decolonization, particularly those adopted at its 65th, 66th and 67th Conferences,

1. Condemns the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African apartheid régime;

2. Condemns the illegal imposition of the colonial system of apartheid, racism and fascist doctrine as a system of government on the people of Namibia;

3. Condemns South Africa's defiance of UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the status of Namibia, including Walvis Bay;

4. Again sharply condemns the growing collaboration of certain countries mentioned in the resolution of the Eighth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly with the racist South African régime and also condemns, in accordance with the resolution of the Berlin (GDR) IPU Conference and UN resolutions, the nuclear co-operation between Israel and South Africa because it endangers peace in Africa, the Middle East and the world at large;

5. Calls upon all nations to take effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields;

6. Further condemns South Africa's intensified military suppression of the people of Namibia and brutal killing of innocent people;

7. Further condemns South Africa for its insincerity, dishonesty and deceit, all aimed at preventing independence for the peace-loving people of Namibia;

8. Further condemns the obnoxious Turnhalle Conference organized and arranged by South Africa in 1976 and all other subsequent manipulations, in the name of an internal settlement, to instal a puppet régime in Namibia;

9. Resolutely condemns the use of Namibia by the racist South African régime as a springboard for criminal acts of aggression against the front-line countries in southern Africa, especially the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and condemns its crimes against the peoples of Namibia and South Africa;

10. Strongly condemns the unprovoked act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by the apartheid South African military forces and South Africa's attempts to establish a puppet régime in the occupied territory;

11. Demands the urgent and unconditional withdrawal of all apartheid South African troops from Angola;

12. Supports SWAPO the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in all its endeavours to secure the independence of its home country;

13. Declares that in order that the people of Namibia may be free from the clutches of apartheid, fascism and colonialism, the resolutions and decisions of the UN, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the OAU and the IPU, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, must be complied with;

14. Further declares that since the UN is under the obligation to resolve the Namibian independence issue, including the question of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the termination of the South African administration in Namibia, the UN General Assembly and Security Council should, without further delay, declare Namibia - formerly known as South West Africa - an independent and sovereign State;

15. Sharply condemns the cynical volte-face of the Pretoria régime, manoeuvres of certain Western countries which sabotaged the Geneva Conference on Namibia and all manoeuvres of the Republic of South Africa to impose on the Namibian people an "internal solution", as well as the collaboration of imperialist and reactionary forces which enables the racist South African régime to continue its illegal occupation and domination of Namibia;

16. Reaffirms that a lasting solution of the question of Namibia can logically be achieved only with the participation of SWAPO, the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

17. Further condemns those permanent members of the United Nations Security Council which use their veto powers solely for the protection of selfish economic and racial interests instead of

defending the lofty principles of the United Nations Charter which emphasizes the practice of international law and morality, and specifically denounces the recent action of the United States of America in applying its power of veto in respect of the Security Council resolution condemning apartheid South Africa's invasion of Angola;

18. Rejects any attempts to modify the UN Plan for the independence of Namibia, as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

19. Urges the United Nations to impose without further delay mandatory economic and diplomatic sanctions on South Africa under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, such sanctions to include oil (crude and refined), its by-products and other strategic goods, and non-South African raw materials and diplomatic ostracism;

20. Urges the member States of the United Nations strictly to respect resolution 418 of the United Nations Security Council on the embargo on arms for South Africa;

21. Urges the United Nations to enforce these sanctions and this embargo with adequate and necessary vigour;

22. Urges the member States of the United Nations to sever all relations with South Africa in the spheres of tourism, sport, communications, and air and sea transport services;

23. Reaffirms that a solution to the question of Western Sahara lies in the exercise by the people of this territory of their inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and independence;

24. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the objectives of resolution 1514(XV) of the General Assembly, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle for the exercise of this right, as recognized in the relevant resolutions of the UN and the OAU;

25. Reiterates the appeal contained in the resolution adopted by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Berlin (GDR) in which Morocco is urged to engage in the peace process and to put an end to the occupation of the territory of Western Sahara, and is also called on, together with the Polisario Front, the representative of the people of Western Sahara, to enter into direct negotiations with a view to achieving a definitive settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

26. Welcomes and views with satisfaction the position of Morocco on the results of the Nairobi Summit of the African Heads of State and the resolutions establishing a committee for the implementation of the recommendations of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the organization of a free, general and regular referendum on self-determination for Western Sahara; and takes note with satisfaction of the appeal by the Polisario Front for the initiation of immediate negotiations with Morocco, pursuant to the recommendations of the OAU Implementation Committee;

27. Welcomes Belize's accession to independence, declares its support for this State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and demands that an end be put to all threats of aggression against Belize on the part of Guatemala;

28. Calls upon the United Kingdom and Spain, on the basis of the United Nations and Inter-Parliamentary Union resolutions and of their Declaration of 10 April 1980, to continue negotiations aimed at terminating the present status of Gibraltar;

29. Invites the parties concerned to support the decisions and resolutions of the UN General Assembly relating to the territories of East Timor, Mayotte, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat, American Samoa, Guam, the American Virgin Islands, Tokelau, St. Helena, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Brunei, The Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Pitcairn, Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla;

30. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, and urges Indonesia to withdraw its troops in order to permit the exercise of that right;

31. Reaffirms Puerto Rico's inalienable right to free self-determination, sovereignty and independence, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), and the decision made by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, which provides for the inclusion of the issue of Puerto Rico as a separate item in the agenda of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly;

32. Invites the French Government to implement resolution 34/91 of the UN General Assembly, confirmed by resolution 35/123, and to begin negotiations with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India in Madagascar;

33. Again calls for the early conclusion of the political status negotiations now taking place between the United States of America and the Micronesian entities, and for termination of the trusteeship at the earliest possible date;

34. Urges Parliaments :

(a) To support actively the implementation by the international community of specific measures to eliminate colonialism, racism (including zionism) and apartheid in whatever country they are practised;

(b) To increase support for the colonially oppressed peoples or those oppressed on racial or religious grounds and their legitimate representatives - the national liberation organizations recognized by the OAU, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations - in their struggle to exercise their right to independence and self-determination;

(c) To call for the removal of foreign military troops and bases installed in free sovereign countries against the will of their peoples;

(d) To condemn, in accordance with resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations (General Assembly and Security Council), the continuation by Israel of the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, as these settlements are a new form of colonialism;

(e) To demand the cessation of any illegal and arbitrary policy which impedes the full exercise of self-determination and sovereignty of these peoples over the whole of their national territory;

35. Calls upon Governments, Parliaments and international organizations to take measures to secure respect for ethnic minorities, as well as their protection and welfare, and to increase their activity for the elimination of all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, recolonization, apartheid, racial discrimination and aggression or threats of aggression, to support all measures and initiatives in defence of the independence and sovereignty of all peoples, and to eliminate danger to peace and international security.

URGENT MEASURES FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM IN THE WORLD AND THE PRACTICES OF APARTHEID IN NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, AND SAFEGUARDING OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

Vote on the Israeli Group's request for a vote on the deletion of the words "(including zionism)" in sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 34

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes	356
Negative votes	469
Abstentions	69
Valid votes	825

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	-	13	-
Australia	13	-	-
Austria	12	-	-
Bangladesh	Absent		
Belgium	12	-	-
Benin	-	11	-
Brazil	-	-	10
Bulgaria	-	12	-
Canada	5	-	9
Comoros	Absent		
Congo	-	5	-
Cuba	-	12	-
Cyprus	-	4	-
Czechoslovakia	5	13	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	-	13	-
Dem. Yemen	-	10	-
Denmark	12	-	-
Djibouti	-	9	-
Dominican Republic	-	5	-
Ecuador	Absent		
Egypt	Absent		
Finland	3	-	6
France	15	-	-
German Dem. Republic	-	13	-
Germany (Fed. Rep.of)	10	-	-
Ghana	13	-	-
Greece	5	-	-
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	-	9	-
Haiti	-	-	5
Hungary	-	13	-
Iceland	9	-	-
India	-	20	-
Indonesia	Absent		
Iraq	-	13	-
Ireland	11	-	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran	-	15	-
Israel	10	-	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	5	-	-
Japan	20	-	-
Jordan	-	10	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	-	13	-
Kuwait	-	10	-
Lebanon	-	9	-
Luxembourg	9	-	-
Madagascar	-	10	-
Malawi	10	-	-
Malaysia	-	13	-
Mexico	-	16	-
Mongolia	-	11	-
Morocco	-	13	-
Mozambique	-	13	-
Nepal	Absent		
Netherlands	13	-	-
New Zealand	Absent		
Nicaragua	-	10	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	11	-	-
Panama	-	-	11
Philippines	10	-	-
Poland	-	15	-
Portugal	6	6	-
Republic of Korea	Absent		
Romania	Absent		
Senegal	-	11	-
Singapore	Absent		
Somalia	-	5	-
Spain	15	-	-
Sri Lanka	Absent		
Sudan	-	5	-
Sweden	12	-	-
Switzerland	12	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	12	-
Thailand	-	-	16
Uganda	-	10	-
United Arab Emirates	-	9	-
United Kingdom	17	-	-
United Rep. of Cameroon	-	-	12
United States of America	10	-	-
USSR	-	22	-
Venezuela	13	-	-
Viet Nam	-	17	-
Yemen	-	10	-
Yugoslavia	-	14	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	-	10	-
Zimbabwe	-	5	-
Total	356	469	69

URGENT MEASURES FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE VESTIGE OF COLONIALISM IN THE WORLD AND THE PRACTICES OF APARTHEID IN NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, AND SAFEGUARDING OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

Vote on the resolution

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes	624
Negative votes	97
Abstentions	195
Valid votes	721

	YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	13	-	-
Australia	-	-	13
Austria	-	6	6
Bangladesh	Absent		
Belgium	-	12	-
Benin	11	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-
Bulgaria	13	-	-
Canada	2	4	8
Comoros	Absent		
Congo	5	-	-
Cuba	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	13	-	-
Dem. Yemen	10	-	-
Denmark	2	10	-
Djibouti	9	-	-
Dominican Republic	5	-	-
Ecuador	Absent		
Egypt	14	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Finland	5	-	-
France	-	5	10
German Dem. Republic	13	-	-
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	-	10	-
Ghana	13	-	-
Greece	-	-	5
Guinea	10	-	-
Guyana	9	-	-
Haiti	-	-	5
Hungary	13	-	-
Iceland	-	-	9
India	20	-	-
Indonesia	Absent		
Iraq	13	-	-
Ireland	7	-	4
Islamic Rep. of Iran	15	-	-
Israel	-	10	-
Italy	17	-	-
Ivory Coast	5	-	-
Japan	20	-	-
Jordan	10	-	-

	YES	NO	ABS
Kenya	13	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-
Lebanon	9	-	-
Luxembourg	-	4	5
Madagascar	10	-	-
Malawi	-	-	10
Malaysia	-	-	13
Mexico	16	-	-
Mongolia	11	-	-
Morocco	-	-	13
Mozambique	13	-	-
Nepal		Absent	
Netherlands	-	-	13
New Zealand		Absent	
Nicaragua	10	-	-
Nigeria	19	-	-
Norway	-	5	8
Panama	11	-	-
Philippines	-	-	10
Poland	16	-	-
Portugal	10	-	2
Republic of Korea		Absent	
Romania	5	-	-
Senegal	11	-	-
Singapore	-	-	5
Somalia	10	-	-
Spain	1	-	14
Sri Lanka		Absent	
Sudan		Absent	
Sweden	4	4	4
Switzerland	-	-	12
Syrian Arab Republic	12	-	-
Thailand	-	-	16
Uganda	10	-	-
United Arab Emirates	9	-	-
United Kingdom	-	17	-
United Rep. of Cameroon	12	-	-
United States of America	-	10	-
USSR	22	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	12
Viet Nam	17	-	-
Yemen	10	-	-
Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Zaire	12	-	-
Zambia	10	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	-	-
Total	624	97	195

BOLIVIA

Case No BL/01 - LYDIA GUEILER TEJADA, BL/02 - WALTER GUEVARA ARZE, BL/03 - BENJAMIN MIGUEL, BL/04 - WILLIAM BLUSKE, BL/05 - JOSE LUIS ROCA, BL/06 - JULIO TUMIRI APAZA, BL/07 - ULFREDO RUA, BL/08 - CARLOS FLORES BEDREGAL, PL/09 - JAIME PAZ ZAMORA, BL/11 - HECTOR ROYDA LEANO, BL/12 - CARLOS ONTIVEROS, BL/13 - LUIS PELAEZ RIOJA, BL/14 - MARCELO QUIROGA SANTA CRUZ, BL/15 - ALCIDES ALVARADO DAZA, BL/16 - MARIO DORIA MEDINA, BL/17 - MANUEL CARDENAS MALLO, BL/18 - SIMON REYES, BL/19 - GUILLERMO CAPOBIANCO, BL/20 - CAYETANO LIZARET TARDIARA, BL/21 - JAIME PADILLA TORRICO, BL/22 - JOSE MARIO PALACIOS, BL/23 - ALDO FLORES, BL/24 - JUVENAL CASTRO, BL/25 - ANTONIO ARAMBAR QUIROGA, BL/26 - JUAN RODRIGUEZ, BL/27 - LEONILDO LOPEZ ORTIZ, BL/28 - JOSE [illegible], BL/29 - ALFREDO CANACHO, BL/30 - ALFONSO [illegible], BL/31 - [illegible], BL/32 - ABRAHAM SALAS, BL/33 - GREGORIO ANDRADE, BL/34 - CESAR TORRES, BL/35 - JOSE REYES CARVAJAL, BL/36 - APARICIO ALVARA, BL/37 - AMALIA DECKER, BL/38 - JORGE ROJAS CHAVEZ, BL/39 - ABELARDO VILLALPANDO, BL/40 - CARLOS NARRAGAN VARGAS, BL/41 - CARLOS CARVAJAL MAMA, BL/42 - EDGAR RAMIREZ, BL/43 - OSCAR SALAS MOYA, BL/44 - DANIEL BARBENECHEA, BL/45 - WALTER ROJAS ROJAS, BL/46 - HORACIO TORRES, BL/47 - MARIO BONCAL, BL/48 - FELIX [illegible], BL/49 - OSCAR ZAMORA, BL/50 - FEDERICO ALVAREZ PLATA, BL/51 - FERNANDO ALVAREZ PINTO, BL/52 - MARIO VELASCO MARIPO, BL/53 - GUIDO [illegible], BL/54 - OSCAR VEGA LOPEZ, BL/55 - GLORIA ZAMAYA, BL/56 - EDGAR VALENZUELA MANCHO, BL/57 - ABDIL MENACHO, BL/58 - LUIS FERNANDEZ, BL/59 - GAVARRO ACEBEDO, BL/60 - MACABEU CHILA F., BL/61 - FLORENCIO GA[illegible] HAMARI, BL/62 - JUSTO PEREZ [illegible], BL/63 - RENAN BALDIVIESO HAMARI, BL/64 - PANFILO TAPU, BL/65 - [illegible] BAUTISTA, BL/66 - JORGE JULIO VACA DIEZ, BL/67 - MARIO CALDERON, BL/68 - ANGEL [illegible] EBORETA, BL/69 - HERNAN HEIGAR T., BL/70 - [illegible] MIRANDA, BL/71 - ARMANDO RONCAL FERNANDEZ, BL/72 - [illegible] ALVAREZ, BL/73 - CLAURE GUALBERTO, BL/74 - GUILLERMO BICHERI, BL/75 - JUAN JOSE BALLIVIAN T., BL/76 - MARIO VELARDE DORADO, BL/77 - WALTER VARGAS MIGUEL, BL/78 - AGUSTIN AMELLER, BL/79 - FLAVIO MACHICADO SARAVIA, BL/80 - [illegible] LIMA [illegible], BL/81 - ENRIQUE [illegible]

(Resolution adopted unanimously by the Inter-Parliamentary Council, at its 129th session, on 23 September 1981)